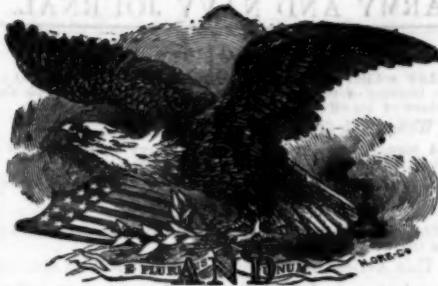


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THE NEW REGULATIONS.

THE new Army Regulations provide:

Par. 1369. "Issues" (of subsistence) "will be made to troops on ration returns (Form No. 66) * * * approved by the Commanding officer of the post or station, etc."

The italicising is our own. So far as covered by this criticism, Par. 1369 is exactly like the paragraph in the old regulations relating to the same subject. Form No. 66 is a blank ration return used at every post and station in the Army almost every day in the year, and for every company organization every ten days at least. In this form no provision is made for the *approval* of the commanding officer as required by the Regulations, but instead appears the following:

The A. C. S. will issue on the above return.

.....
Rept of Comdg Post.
This form and the place left for the signature indicates that the commanding officer himself should sign his own order in this case, although in every other case, as a rule, the order is signed by the adjutant thus:

By order of _____ Adjutant.

The question is shall the *form* prescribed by a *bureau officer* be followed, or shall commanding officers follow the instructions prescribed in the Regulations by the Secretary of War, their military superior. There are commanding officers in the Service who have grown gray signing this blank, year in and year out, and who will continue to sign it till they are called to a world wherein, let us hope, there is no conflict of authority or struggle for supremacy between the War Office and the Bureaus of Supply. There are, on the other hand, commanding officers who follow the Regulations and who have the ration returns signed by their adjutants, thus:

Approved:

By order of, etc., etc.

(Signed) Adjutant.

just as any other approval is promulgated by a commander, that is to say, by his adjutant. Would it not be well to have Par. 1369 conform with Form No. 66, or to change Form No. 66 to conform with Par. 1369 and the directions of the Honorable Secretary of War?

Par. 1789, last clause: "The sword and sword-belt will be worn upon all occasions of duty, except stable and fatigue," etc.

This paragraph is mandatory. It has never been modified by any authoritative decision, and therefore must be obeyed, as an order, just as it stands. If it means anything it means that officers, when on duty (except stable and fatigue) shall wear the sword. Let us see what is the logical result: Captains inspecting their barracks on Sunday morning are on duty; officers making their daily inspections of the company kitchens and mess rooms are on duty; officers attending roll calls at reveille, retreat and tattoo are on duty; officers inspecting the sinks, water-closets and latrines are on duty. On all these occasions the enlisted men in the kitchens, quarters, or in ranks at roll call are without arms, but the officers, being on duty, must wear their swords. The officer is on duty when on a Board of Survey, or on a Board of Officers to investigate a case of desertion; the post chaplain and post surgeon are on duty at the bedside of a dying soldier quite as much as when accompanying his remains to the cemetery.

It can hardly be believed that the framer of that clause of Par. 1789 contemplated officers wearing swords at roll calls, on Boards of Survey, or during their daily inspections of quarters, kitchens and sinks. Why not include all such duties under the head of "Officers' fatigue duty," or else insert in the Regulations, in Par. 1789, a clause to the effect that: At Sunday morning inspections of quarters, etc., and at all formations without arms swords will not be worn, but swords will be worn at all tactical drills, musketry practice, parades, Court-martials, ceremonies and parades of every description. Then, with such an understanding, there would not be the diversity of opinion that there is now among commanding officers of posts as to what should be required of officers under their command.

Article of War 35, page 219:

Any soldier who fails to retire to his quarters or tent at the beating of retreat, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence.

Webster defines "retreat":

A signal given in the Army or Navy by the beat of a drum, or the sounding of trumpets, at sunset.

Boynton, in the Army and Navy Dictionary, defines "retreat":

The evening roll call or the music at gun-fire for suspending further operations for the day.

This Article of War was numbered 35 in the last Regulations and 43 in the Regulations next before the last. It has been in our Regulations since we had an Army.

If it means anything, it means that soldiers shall retire to their tents or quarters at sunset and remain in them till ordered out again. But there is not in the Army of the United States a martinet who would attempt to enforce such a regulation. Probably no officer ever did attempt to enforce it, and it is equally certain no officer ever will do so. It would be of great use to a crazy commander who desired to turn his post into a pandemonium. It was, doubtless, used in the British Army in Marlborough's time to keep the soldiers in their quarters after dark, and thus prevent marauding. In our own wars soldiers may have been, now and then, confined to the limits of their regimental encampments after sunset, but never to their tents or quarters between retreat and tattoo.

Why then retain such an obsolete and now absurd Regulation among the Articles of War?

PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR W. J. LYSTER, 6th U. S. Inf., has assumed command of Fort Lewis, Colo.

COLONEL H. W. LAWTON, Inspector General, U. S. Army, paid a visit to New York City this week.

CAPTAIN T. H. LOGAN, 5th U. S. Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Hancock, Tex.

MAJOR A. S. KIMBALL, U. S. A., has returned to Los Angeles from a pleasant visit to San Francisco.

MAJOR J. W. SCULLY, U. S. A., of Atlanta, Ga., was expected in New Orleans this week on a short visit.

GENERAL O. M. POE, U. S. A., expected to leave Detroit, Mich., this week on a short leave of absence.

CAPTAIN C. E. NORDSTROM, 10th U. S. Cavalry, has changed base from Fort Apache to Fort Grant, Arizona.

CAPTAIN JAMES REGAN, 9th U. S. Inf., has arrived in the East from Arizona, and is now visiting in Baltimore.

CAPTAIN H. J. HAYNSWORTH, U. S. A., on leave from Buffalo, is spending a portion of it at Water Mills, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CONKLIN, Jr., 2d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on Tuesday from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT G. W. GOERTHALS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has now got settled in Cincinnati, his new station.

LIEUTENANT IRVIN HALE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is spending a portion of his six months' leave at Boulder, Col.

LIEUTENANT G. A. ZINN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, and bride are expected at Willet's Point, N. Y., early next week.

MAJOR S. T. CUSHING, U. S. A., of Gen. Merritt's staff, Fort Leavenworth, is spending a few weeks' leave at Providence, R. I.

MAJOR CHAS. MCCLURE, paymaster, U. S. A., at Huron, Dak., during the summer, has re-established his office at Helena, Montana.

LIEUTENANT H. T. REED, U. S. A., and wife have returned to Chicago, Ill., having enjoyed a trip to Marquette and Sault Ste Marie, Mich.

CAPTAIN LOUIS R. STILLÉ, 23d U. S. Infantry, will leave Fort Brady, Mich., in a few days for Philadelphia to spend a few months on leave.

CAPTAIN A. S. DAGGETT, 2d U. S. Infantry, arrived at Beatrice, Neb., this week to attend the encampment of the Nebraska National Guard.

LIEUTENANT E. M. LEWIS, 11th U. S. Infantry, joined this week at Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H., from a pleasant visit to Fort Leavenworth and Chicago.

LIEUTENANT A. B. DYER, 4th U. S. Artillery, is preparing to leave Fort Adams, R. I., for Fort Riley, Kas., for duty as artillery adjutant at the latter post.

LIEUTENANT M. C. RICHARDS, 2d U. S. Artillery, who is in New York City on a short leave, will go to Fort Riley, Kas., early in October to join Woodruff's light battery.

MAJOR R. F. BERNARD, 8th U. S. Cavalry, is expected in New York City at an early date, preparatory to going to St. Louis to take command of Jefferson Barracks.

LIEUTENANT C. P. TOWNSLEY, 4th U. S. Artillery, will bid good-bye to friends in New Orleans in a few days and start for Fort Adams, R. I., to join Cushing's light battery.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM H. JORDAN, 19th U. S. Infantry, is preparing to leave Fort Clark, Tex., for the North, to enter upon a tour of recruiting duty at Columbus Barracks, O.

GENERAL C. H. SMITH, U. S. A., on leave from San Antonio, Tex., is at Portland, Me.

LIEUTENANT C. W. FOSTER, 3d U. S. Art., left Fort Monroe, Va., on Monday on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT B. W. ATKINSON, 6th U. S. Inf., was expected at Washington Barracks this week on a visit to relatives.

LIEUTENANT IRA A. HAYNES, 3d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Washington Barracks, D. C., is visiting friends at Danville, Va.

MAJOR G. J. LYDECKER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has returned to Vancouver Barracks from a trip to Fort Sherman, Idaho.

CAPTAIN H. C. CUSHING, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Ft. Adams, R. I., paid a short visit to friends in New York City on Wednesday.

CAPTAIN J. M. INGALLS, U. S. A., has left Cornwall, N. Y., for West Point, N. Y., where he intends to remain for several weeks.

LIEUTENANT J. S. MALLORY, 2d U. S. Inf., has returned to Fort Omaha, Neb., from a tour of duty at the Winnebago Indian Agency.

MR. GEO. W. LYON, just appointed surveyor of the port of New York, is a veteran of the war, and in 1865 was on the staff of Gen. Canby.

COLONEL JOHN M. WILSON, U. S. A., Superintendent of the Military Academy, went to Washington this week to attend to certain unfinished business.

LIEUTENANT H. E. WATERMAN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., lately visiting at 43d Gates ave., Brooklyn, will, when his leave is up, go to Milwaukee for duty.

GENERAL G. B. GORDON, of Georgia, has accepted the position of "General" of the "United Confederate Veterans," a new organization formed on the lines of the G. A. R.

GENERAL G. B. DANDY, U. S. A., has returned to Washington from his Western trip, and has been joined by Mrs. Dandy, who spent the summer at Mount Holly Springs, Pa.

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR JOHNSON, 11th U. S. Infantry, returned to Pittsburgh Barracks, N. Y., this week, from a visit to Rouse's Point, where his company is in camp engaged in target practice.

COLONEL WM. SMITH, Pay Department, U. S. A., has returned to St. Paul from a trip to Camp Douglas, Wis., where he disbursed a goodly amount of funds to the competitors, etc., there assembled.

MRS. JULIA D. GRANT, the widow of the General, who has been spending the summer in Vienna with her son, the United States Minister, expects to return to this country and pass the winter in Washington.

MAJOR JOHN H. JANeway, Surgeon, U. S. A., in New York City on leave from the Pacific Coast, has received a two months' extension, and it may be before its expiration he will be assigned to an Eastern post.

CAPTAIN WM. AUMAN, 13th U. S. Infantry, lately at Pottsville, Pa., was at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., this week to conduct a squad of recruits to Fort Riley. He will then join his company at Fort Elliott, Texas.

A STATUE is to be erected at Richmond, Va., in memory of Gen. Williams Carter Wickham, who served in the Confederate Army during the war, and more recently as vice-president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.

LIEUTENANT GEO. E. SAGE, 5th U. S. Artillery, has closed up his staff duties at Mt. Gretna, Pa., and joined at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., only to leave there again in a few days to join Kinzie's light battery at Fort Douglas, Utah.

THE marriage of Miss Florence Alice Kendall, daughter of Capt. F. A. Kendall, U. S. A., retired, to Mr. H. A. Kelley, took place at Cleveland, O., Sept. 3. The married couple will be "at home" after Jan. 1 next, at 53 Cornell street, Cleveland.

CAPTAIN J. G. TURNBULL and Lieuts. G. A. Thursdon and C. W. Hobbs, 3d U. S. Art., made a pleasant march with Light Battery C of their regiment from Washington to Baltimore early in the week, and were honored participants in the North Point celebration.

THE statement that the Army was furnishing to deaf soldiers, free of cost, sound discs, patented by H. A. Wales, of Bridgeport, Ct., is causing the Surgeon General's Office considerable annoyance, as applications for them are being filed by the hundreds. To all of these requests the following reply is made: "No arrangements have been made to furnish deaf soldiers with the sound discs of H. A. Wales of Bridgeport, Ct. They have been furnished in certain cases, but no benefit has been derived from them."

THE Rev. Henry Hall, pastor of the Trinity Methodist-Episcopal Church, of San Francisco, Cal., has been appointed a post chaplain in the Army vice Collier, retired. Excellent recommendations from the entire California delegation in Congress, a good war record and charming personal manners, which attracted the President in his first interview with him at Deer Park some weeks ago, were the chief considerations which led to his selection. The fact, too, that his State had no representation in the list of chaplains was an argument in his favor. Chaplain Hall was born in Cleveland, Ohio, June 21, 1846.

CAPTAIN G. D. WALLACE, 7th U. S. Cavalry, is quoted by the *Pioneer Press* as saying, with reference to the reported severities at Jefferson Barracks: "Jefferson Barracks is officered by a correct, soldierly set of men, and commanded by Captain Theodore J. Wint, 4th Cavalry, who, whilst not a martinet, is one of the best soldiers I ever saw. He is in the prime of life and vigor, temperate in every way, and has, through long service and high intelligence, learned not only the wants of the men, but the best and readiest means of securing comfort and good discipline in his command. It would have been as impossible for Capt. Wint to have failed to hear of such breaches of discipline as Mr. Woodward relates as it would have been for him to have overlooked, condoned, or failed to punish them."

CAPTAIN GEO. W. EVANS, U. S. A., retired, is at the Florence House, Carlisle, Pa.

CAPT. W. C. GORGAS, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., is visiting friends at University, Ala.

LIEUTENANT W. C. RIVERS, 1st U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Custer, is a recent visitor in St. Paul.

LIEUTENANT H. S. WHIPPLE, 10th U. S. Cavalry, who is enjoying a pleasant tour abroad, returned home this week.

LIEUTENANT G. N. CHASE, A. D. C., rejoined at Governor's Island this week from leave much improved in health.

LIEUTENANT T. R. ADAMS, 5th U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Douglas, Utah, returned to New York City this week.

CAPTAIN R. P. STRONG, 4th U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort McPherson, Ga., is visiting relatives at New Haddam, Conn.

CAPTAIN H. J. NOWLAN, 7th U. S. Cavalry, of Chicago, was expected in Milwaukee, Wis., this week on recruiting duty.

CAPTAIN H. K. BAILEY and Lieut. J. A. Perry, U. S. A., of Gen. Grierson's staff, were visitors to Santa Fe, N. M., this week.

MAJOR EDWARD HUNTER, judge advocate, U. S. A., left Brooklyn Sept. 9 to enter upon his new duties at San Francisco, where he is due Oct. 1.

CAPT. GEO. A. DODD, 3d U. S. Cav., was a visitor to New York city on Thursday and received many congratulations on his recent promotion.

BRIG. GENERAL J. C. KELTON, U. S. A., Adjutant General, returned to Washington on Saturday last, but did not resume duty until Sept. 12th.

GENERAL M. C. MEIGS, U. S. A., is quoted as saying that we shall be found by the census of 1890 to have 67,240,000 people in the United States.

LIEUT. H. C. NEWCOMER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., lately at Willet's Point, was expected in San Francisco this week for duty with Col. Mendell.

GENERAL H. G. GRIBSON, U. S. A., and his adjutant, Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, arrived in Baltimore on Tuesday to take part in the North Point celebration.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Nannie Wilhelmina Pearson, daughter of Chaplain Wm. H. Pearson, U. S. A., to Lieut. Charles T. Monahan, 1st U. S. Artillery.

LIEUTENANT LOUIS A. CRAIG, adjutant 6th Cav., on leave from Fort Wingate, arrived in Washington this week for the purpose of entering his son in the Georgetown College.

GEN. JOHN GIBSON, U. S. A., has selected as his aide-de-camp, in succession to the late Lieut. McWayne, Lieut. L. A. Lovering, 4th U. S. Inf., a capable officer of thirteen years' service.

GENERAL VOGDES, U. S. A., and Mrs. Vogdes, who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Howard Forde Hansell, at her country seat, Strafford, near Philadelphia, have gone to Detroit.

MISS JENNIE S. CHAMBERLAIN, second daughter of Mr. Chamberlain of Cleveland, O., was married, Sept. 5, in St. George's Church, Hanover square, London, to Capt. Herbert Naylor Leyland.

LIEUTENANT J. L. WILSON, 4th U. S. Artillery, visiting at Morgantown, West Va., since he left Willet's Point early last July, will shortly join Campbell's battery at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans.

CAPTAIN J. H. GAGEBY has relinquished temporary duty at Johnstown, Pa., and resumed his status of leave. He will long be gratefully remembered by the inhabitants of the Connemaugh Valley.

GENERAL JOHN BROOKE, U. S. A., has won golden opinions for his soldierly qualities exhibited while in command at Camp George Crook, near Fort Robinson. The Nebraska papers are fervent in their praise of him as a model soldier and gentleman.

LIEUTENANT S. E. ALLEN, 5th U. S. Artillery, and family are expected to join at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., early in November. Lieut. Allen has many old friends at Governor's Island, where he served a few years ago on the staff of the late Major-General Harcock.

MAJOR OSWALD H. ERNST, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., whose assignment to duty as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, of the District of Columbia, was announced early in the week, has an excellent record of professional service dating from June, 1864. He is an Ohioan.

QUARTERMASTER E. B. FULLER, 7th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Riley, reported to Gen. Merritt early in the week at Fort Leavenworth, preparatory to assuming the duties of quartermaster for the Camp of Instruction (Camp Schofield), to be established on Chilcoot Creek about Sept. 23.

A FORT SNELLING correspondent writes: "During the competitions here tennis was indulged in to a great extent. The courts in front of Col. Mason's house and that in the lawn before the house of Col. Jewett presented gay scenes. There were a number of excellent players among the visitors to the post, as were also among the residents. Lieuts. Hale, Avery and Hills were about the best players among the gentlemen; the Misses Jewett and Ransom among the ladies."

ORVAL P. TOWNSHEND, the young man whose name appears in this week's list of candidates nominated for admission to the Military Academy, is the son of the late Hon. Richard Townshend, the popular chairman of the House Military Academy Committee during the past Congress. The nomination was made by Congressman-elect Williams, of the 19th Illinois district, the successor to the late Mr. Townshend. This appointment should be very gratifying to the Academy officials for extensive improvements that will soon be in progress there were brought about through the energetic efforts of his father while in Congress. Mr. Townshend, although most anxious to have his boy enter the Academy, declined to make the appointment himself, not reishing the prospect of being charged with nepotism.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A., attained his 60th birthday on Sunday last, Sept. 8.

MAJOR A. E. BATES, Paymaster, U. S. A., on leave, will not return to St. Paul until October.

CAPTAIN S. M. MILLS, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., on Tuesday on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL DAINGERFIELD PARKER, 20th U. S. Infantry, is expected in New York City in a few days, preparatory to taking command of the recruiting depot at David's Island.

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: Capt. E. S. L. Ward, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. L. Wilson, 4th Art.; Captain Chas. Morris 6th Art.; Addl. 2d Lieut. Chas. Young, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. and Adj't. L. A. Craig, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. C. W. Foster, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., and Capt. R. P. Strong, 4th Art.

SHOULD Mrs. Proctor, wife of the Secretary of War, be obliged to go South this winter on account of the delicate health of her ten-year-old son, who has recently recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia, Miss Proctor will be called upon to preside over the house of the Secretary of War. As the young lady is only nineteen years of age, she will, in that event, be assisted by her cousin, the wife of Major Carey.—N. Y. World.

BVT. COLONEL A. TRACEY, U. S. A., and family have left Portland, Me., for a visit to "The Forks," Somerset Co., Me. They expect to remain there for a brief period, enjoying the wilderness and sampling modestly the trout and partridges and other "varmint" famed in this neighborhood. "The Forks," for these purposes, has scarcely a superior. The name means the point where Dead River flows into the Kennebec, and where Arnold turned off in his expedition to Canada—some years since.

THE New York Herald says: "At the production of the new play, 'Ferncliff,' at the Union Square Theatre on Monday evening some persons in the audience had a notion that Gen. Sherman was the author of the prosy play. Every time an effective line or episode was applauded the actors would peer quizzingly into Gen. Sherman's box, as who should say, 'What do you think of that, sir?' The General would nod approvingly, and with a modest blush the ladies in his party—and one of them most tremendously pretty—would look embarrassed, the house would cheer vociferously, while the band played pianissimo a bar or two of 'Marching Through Georgia,' so that when the claque cried, 'L'author, l'author' the audience expected the General to rise and acknowledge his thanks."

LIEUTENANT H. R. LEMLY, 3d U. S. Artillery, lately on special service in the District of Columbia, has rejoined at Washington Barracks for duty. It was General Ordway's desire that Lieut. Lemly's temporary detail should be made permanent, and wrote officially to the Secretary of War asking that orders be issued for Lieut. Lemly's permanent assignment, saying that his services in camp had been invaluable and that he had won the esteem and confidence of the entire command. The answer was the order relieving Lieut. Lemly. The Washington Herald says: "The work Lieut. Lemly has done as acting adjutant general has been more than satisfactory. He has been of great aid to Gen. Ordway, and his services during the recent encampment of the brigade were simply invaluable. This was supposed to be the crucial test, and after the great satisfaction which Gen. Ordway expressed there was no doubt in the minds of District militiamen that Lieut. Lemly was fixture."

A WEST POINT correspondent, referring to the recent marriage of Lieut. J. R. Totten, U. S. A., to Mrs. Van Voorhis, says:

Lieut. Totten, Mrs. Van Voorhis and a very few intimate friends drove down to the ferry from Cranston's Hotel, West Point, Sept. 5. At half past 8 A. M. wedding ceremony was performed in St. Philip's Episcopal Church at Garrison's in the presence of the few friends. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Walter Thompson, the young rector of the pretty little stone church. The ceremony was of the simple nature, and at its close, after receiving the hearty congratulations of the friends composing the party, Lieut. Totten and his bride took the train for New York on their way to Newport. The bride is a daughter of Wm. Preston, of New York, who retired from business with a large fortune several years ago. She is a petite brunnet and about 28 years of age. Mr. Van Voorhis, the first husband of the lady, died about four years ago. He also was a resident of New York City. Lieut. Totten is 34 years of age and he is a son of the late Gen. James Totten, who died in 1871 in Mass.

THE Vancouver Independent of Sept. 4 says:

Capt. G. O. Webster, 4th Inf., is visiting Lt. Sibley at Fort Walla Walla.....Mrs. Waterman, of San Francisco is visiting Lt. Goodwin's family....Dr. Kilbourne has gone to Canby to bring home his family who have been enjoying the sea breeze for a month.....Lt. Cabell, 14th Inf., in charge of Government tents at Spokane Falls, is expected back in time to join the expedition.....Dr. Atkins, a friend of Capt. Patten, has returned from a trip to Canby.

GENERAL A. D. McCook, U. S. A., reports that Gen. Sherman was treated with deliberate discourtesy by members of Phil Sheridan Post, G. A. R., of Chicago, on the occasion of his going by mistake into a seat in the parlor car reserved by some true-blue member of this organization. Gen. McCook says:

I was talking with Gen. Sherman, with my hand on his knee, the cars in motion, when all at once, to the surprise of our party, a great big G. A. R. man, with green badge, Phil Sheridan Post, Oak Park, Chicago, stood near and said: "Gen. Sherman, you are in my seat."

The General then said: "Oh, no, I hope not. I was shown to these seats by the railroad officials."

But another G. A. R. man said: "Well, I have paid for it all the same."

Gen. Sherman said: "Well, all right. If I can get another spot to sit on the train I will leave. I certainly don't want to intrude where I am not wanted."

The porter and Hoy Sherman went forward and found some man who was willing to give his seat to Gen. Sherman, and the General left the car and went forward, and was properly seated for. Just after his leaving, one of the G. A. R. men said:

"Well, I have one more seat than I want and I will sell it to you." This was addressed to our party. We got up and were leaving the car when the porter came to me saying: "Gen. McCook, I have three seats yet for sale in this car, in the smoking room."

At that moment Crowell rejoined our party and said that those G. A. R.'s were a shameless lot. When they saw you had left their province they had a burrah meeting, saying: "Twenty-five or thirty years ago he would have ranked

us out of this car, but, thank God, he can't do it to day."

A mere statement of the facts is sufficient to visit upon the members of this Grand Army Post the condemnation they deserve.

MILWAUKEE PERSONALS.—During the encampment of the G. A. R. at Milwaukee, during the last week of August, Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., was quartered at the Plankinton House, preferring to be where he could welcome "the hove" at all hours and in all numbers. Gens. A. J. Smith and L. P. Bradley, of the retired list, U. S. A., were also at the Plankinton.

GENERAL A. McD. McCook and Capt. Crowell, 6th Inf., were the guests of Francis Bloodgood, Esq.; Gens. J. C. Black and M. T. McMahon, the guests of Capt. John L. Mitchell.

COLONEL W. T. LYSTER and son, Capt. J. F. Munson, 6th Inf., and family were the guests of Capt. Chas. King, U. S. A.

CAPTAIN C. F. POWELL, Corps of Engineers, visited his old home, 6th st. Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, 5th Art., visited his parents on Marshall St. Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, 5th Inf., en route to the division rifle competition, stopped over a day at Capt. King's, U. S. A.

COMMANDER T. F. JEWELL, U. S. N., will spend a short time at Princeton, Mass.

SURGEON W. H. JONES, U. S. N., reports his address as 1709 Francis street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PAY DIRECTOR G. R. THORSTON, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday.

ASST. ENGINEER WM. H. ALLDERDICE, U. S. N., recently detached from the Lancaster, is at Warren, Ohio.

REAR ADMIRAL W. G. TEMPLE, U. S. N., was a guest at the Everett House, New York City, early in the week.

LIEUT. F. W. COFFIN, U. S. N., is registered at the Parker House, Boston, Mass., where he proposes to spend a few days.

COMMANDER F. M. BARBER, U. S. N., visited in New York City this week, making his headquarters at the Hoffman House.

CAPTAIN T. F. KANE, U. S. N., with his family, have left New York for a trip West, where they will visit his sister, who resides there.

LIEUT. B. F. TILLEY, U. S. N., who was recently detached from the Naval Academy, is residing with his family at Brookville, Montgomery County, Md.

THE family of Chief Engineer Thom Williamson, U. S. N., have returned to Washington from Warrenton, Va., and are again located in their pleasant Rhode Island avenue home.

MR. JAMES E. HOY, son of Pay Inspector James Hoy, U. S. N., was married Sept. 5, at Narragansett Pier, R. I., to Miss Mabel Brooks, daughter of Mrs. F. W. Brooks, of Brattleboro, Vt.

LIEUT. COMMANDER URIEL SERREE, U. S. N., who for some years past has been Lighthouse Inspector at Portola, Oregon, is now at his old home, Fayette, Mo. It is understood that he is soon to be ordered to the Baltimore as executive.

REAR ADMIRAL D. L. BRAINE, U. S. N., and his family, who have been at the Cooper House, Cooperstown, N. Y., for the past month, left for his home, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sept. 12. He resumes his duties as president of the Board of Permanent Improvements upon the Navy-yard, New York.

MR. BROOKS ADAMS, the youngest son of the late Charles Francis Adams, was married Sept. 7 to Miss Evelyn Davis, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Davis. The marriage, which took place in the church at Nahant, was followed by a reception at the residence of Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, whose wife is the bride's sister.

NAVAL CONSTR. J. B. HOOVER, who was in charge of the construction of the armored cruiser Maine, now building at the Navy-yard, New York, has been detached and ordered to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H. This action, it is said, is the result of political influence and was against the wishes of Naval Constr. Hoover and the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

ADVICES from Washington state that Comdr. and Mrs. A. G. Kellogg have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Edith Shantz, to Mr. Alexander Fullerton Prescott, of New York. The ceremony will take place at Christ Church, Rockville, Md., on Tuesday, Sept. 17, at noon. After the ceremony a reception will be held at the country seat of Comdr. Kellogg, 15 miles from the city.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Genevieve Paul, daughter of the late Gen. Paul, U. S. A., to Lieut. Henry H. Hosley, U. S. N. The marriage will take place Oct. 16, at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Robert O. Marmon, at the Norfolk Navy-yard. Lieut. Hosley will spend the winter with his bride in Annapolis, where he is assistant professor of mathematics at the Naval Academy. Mrs. and Miss Paul spent several days in Baltimore this week, on their way from Oaklands, where they have been all summer, to visit Dr. and Mrs. Marmon at Norfolk.—Baltimore American.

THE following named officers are registered at the Navy Department: Commander John K. Winn, in charge of naval station, Key West, Fla.; Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk; P. A. Surgeon C. T. Hibbett, late of the U. S. S. Lancaster; Capt. Robert Boyd, member of Navy-yard site Commission; Lieut. Lucian Flynn; Medical Instr. C. H. White, of the U. S. S. Pensacola; Paymr. I. G. Hobbs, from Newport; Asst. Engineer L. D. M'Uer, from the University of Michigan; P. A. Engr. T. F. Burgdorf, from the University of Tennessee; Pay Director R. Washington, from the Navy Pay Office, Norfolk; Assistant Engr. J. A. Kaiser, retired, from Germantown, Pa.

TWENTY-FIVE to thirty-five million francs is the estimate of the loss incurred by a recent fire at Antwerp in a carriage fire. Three hundred persons were killed and large numbers wounded.

RECENT DEATHS.

LIEUTENANT WASHINGTON O. SHARRER, U. S. N., who died at Aurora, West Va., Sept. 8, was a native of Maryland, and entered the Naval Academy in September, 1864, was promoted ensign in 1869, master in 1870, and lieutenant March 22, 1873. His last post of duty was at the Naval Academy. The remains were taken to Westminster, Md., where the funeral services and interment took place, Sept. 10. A correspondent writes: "Lieut. Sharer's wife was a sister of Major Porter Heap, U. S. Engineers, and a niece of Admiral Porter's. Mrs. Sharer survives him, with one son and one daughter. The sympathy of the entire Service goes out to them, for 'Wash.' Sharer had hosts of friends and no enemies. Of a quiet, unassuming nature, but with a big heart full of the milk of human kindness, he was ever a favorite with both messmates and shipmates. An excellent officer, a Christian gentleman, a devoted husband and father, the Service and the world could ill-afford to lose him, while the tenderest memories will ever fill the hearts of his friends. His remains were accompanied to his old home at Westminster, Md., by all his classmates on duty in Washington, where the funeral obsequies were attended by the friends and neighbors of his youth."

CAPTAIN WILLIAM B. LOWE, U. S. Army, retired, for some years past a resident of Junction City, Kansas, died Sept. 11, at the residence of his sister in Baltimore, Md. He was appointed Captain 11th U. S. Infantry from his native State, Ohio, May 14, 1861, served through the war, and was retired Feb. 19, 1866, for disability incurred in the line of duty.

THE Erie, Pa., Herald, referring to the death, Sept. 2, of Mrs. Louisa C. Reid, says: "She was one of the best and most favorably known ladies of Erie. Her deceased husband, the Hon. James C. Reid, was prominent in professional and business circles, and ranked high in mental culture and scholarship; and she was a fitting counterpart in intellectual accomplishments. She belonged to the noted Ingersoll family. During her sickness she was faithfully attended by her daughter, Mrs. Borthwick, wife of Chief Engr. J. L. D. Borthwick, U. S. Navy; her son, P. A. Engr. Robert I. Reid, U. S. N., and her sister, Mrs. L. B. Gara."

THE Hon. Samuel Sullivan Cox, one of our best known and best liked public men, died, Sept. 10, at his home in New York City in the 65th year of his age. He was popularly known throughout the length and breadth of the land as "Sunset" Cox, and had many friends in the Army and Navy. He came of good old patriotic stock.

OPINIONS AS TO THE CANTEEN.

From Fort Omaha, Neb., Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Inf., reports, saying: "Articles are sold to companies at cost, thereby enabling them to get more for their money than would otherwise be the case. In fact the profits on all articles sold outside of beer and other drinks and cigars, simply pay the expense of handling; the profits being made mostly on beer, and on it there is a profit of about 100 per cent., whereas in the city of Omaha the profit is fully 150 per cent. There has been no disturbance of any kind in the canteen" * * * and, in my opinion, after a year's experience, and observing the canteen's influence on the men of my company, I believe it very beneficial, both as to discipline and morals, having a tendency to keep the men in the garrison."

Col. Richard I. Dodge, Madison Barracks, says: "As a moral influence in the interest of discipline and good order the canteen has achieved a remarkable and generally unexpected success. Though within the limits of a village abounding in bar-rooms and other temptations, this post is more free from drunks, disorders, unauthorized absences and neglects of duty than any I have ever commanded (more than twenty). Since I have known it the rank and file of the 11th Infantry has habitually sustained very high character for discipline, but as the general order is better here than in Dakota, I must attribute the beneficial influence to the canteen and the absence of a post trader." * * * In my opinion no step has been taken for the improvement of the moral, social, and intellectual condition of the enlisted man more efficacious than the establishment of the canteen. With pride I am able to say that in discipline and general good conduct I have a command superior to any I have ever seen in the Army. As my general rules and mode of command have not changed, as this post differs from others only in being surrounded with even more numerous grogshops and other temptations, I can attribute the very marked improvement only to the very wonderful influence of the canteen. I hope that this powerful influence may be extended to the whole Army, and that posts now controlled by the political, social, or moneyed power of post traders may soon enjoy the benefits accorded to my command.

"It will be noticed that the losses from defaulters is nearly 4 per cent. of the net earnings. This is so large as to indicate that a better system should be adopted. To ensure the success of a canteen, credit to the enlisted men is absolutely necessary, but there is no reason why they should not be required to pay their debts to the canteen as faithfully as to the company tailor or to the Government itself."

The officer in charge of the post canteen at Boise Barracks says: "As to the effects of the canteen upon the discipline of the post, I cannot better characterize it than by relating a joke told me a few days ago, 'that I was to be indicted because I kept the men from town.' There is no doubt that while the canteen played havoc with the total abstinence principles of temperance unions and broke up a temperance lodge at this post, it has by the regulated and reasonable use of beer moderated the

consumption of the vile compounds which, under the guise of whiskey, have been sold to the enlisted men outside the garrison and populated the guardhouse. I have noticed that drunken soldiers are no more seen around town pay day, and the derelictions of duty caused by abuse of stimulants have markedly decreased."

The commanding officer at Vancouver Barracks says: "The canteen is a source of profit to the men by largely increasing their company funds. It gives them a cheerful place of assembly and recreation, and the benefit of many innocent amusements. I am convinced that the men are more temperate and better contented when canteens are established and well conducted."

THE FORT LEAVENWORTH SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE success of the Fort Leavenworth School of Application reflects great credit on those who have had it in charge, and it will not be their fault if it does not progress further. The school has labored under several disadvantages, some of which have been referred to by others:

1st. The lack of a legal status similar to Fort Monroe. There is no reference to the School of Application in the Army Regulations, and it exists only by a General Order, which may be revoked at any time by the authorities set fit. It should have a legal status.

2d. The want of some method of making a distinction between the students who are declared proficient and receive a certificate, and those who are declared deficient and receive no certificate. Examination for promotion would be a partial remedy. If the retention of their commissions depended on their being declared proficient at the school, there would be no officers found deficient there.

3d. The want of quarters (referred to by Dr. Woodhull in Mil. Ser. Inst. Journal, Sept., 1889). This can be remedied very easily by removing Department Headquarters from Fort Leavenworth to Denver, or elsewhere, and turning the buildings used thereto over to the school. They are just what is needed and they are in the right place. This would remedy another disadvantage, viz.:

4th. Interference on the part of the Department commander, who now being on the ground naturally wishes to have something to say about the school.

5th. The narrow field from which instructors are chosen (referred to by Dr. Woodhull in Mil. Ser. Inst. Journal, Sept., 1889). There are plenty of officers capable of becoming excellent instructors if afforded the opportunity. In selecting them it should be remembered that neither the brightest men, nor those who graduate the highest always make the best instructors; but those who have the ability and the patience to impart to others what they themselves know, fill such positions best. Neither should officers be sent to the school as instructors through political influence, nor for social reasons; and further, as far as possible seniors should be detailed for such duty.

I had the pleasure of graduating at the Fort Leavenworth School, and am not sure but I would like to go over the course again. Since then the course has been changed and greatly improved in many ways. Dr. Woodhull cites as one of the disadvantages (which I have not mentioned) the "intellectual differences between students when detailed for the school." I do not think that these differences are much greater, if at all, than those which exist in all the schools and colleges in the country. The proper thing to do is to select officers for students who have a desire to improve, and will therefore apply themselves. When I was at the school there was not an officer there who could not have mastered the entire course, even as now arranged, if he had chosen to apply himself, though, of course, it would have required double the work from some that it did from others. Some, too, go to the school having had more advantages than others. Most of those who failed while I was there did so through neglect, indifference, a lack of disposition to study, and a desire to enjoy themselves in other ways. Some of them would be considered bright men. As I was afterwards stationed at the school for a time I noticed that the same things were true of the next class. A great many officers are glad to get away from their regiments, and go to the school with the intention of having a good time while there. Some of these, as Dr. Woodhull says, afterwards change their minds, are seized with a spirit of emulation, and do well. Differences of age are of quite as much importance at the school as differences of intellect. It is asking a great deal of a man of 45 or 50 years of age to enter the same class with the lad of 22 or 23 and be as fresh in his studies. Yet that is what happens at Fort Leavenworth.

So far as extending the benefits of the school to the National Guard is concerned, the idea is an excellent one, and might be extended to Fort Monroe.

One other thing might be done. Remove regimental headquarters from Fort Leavenworth; select a commandant and an adjutant, as at Fort Monroe, and select a permanent band from among the 1,200 recruits kept at the various depots, the same as at Columbus Barracks. Our reason for this change is that whenever a new regiment goes to Fort Leavenworth (or at other places) a new system of discipline is instituted, and new methods of doing things. Three different regiments came and went while I was there, and the methods of doing things changed just that often.

I believe in the School of Application at Fort Leavenworth and wish it every success.

CONCERNING CHAPLAINS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Aug. 16.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In a recent issue you publish the list of retired Chaplains, U. S. A., as sixteen in number—just half of the number upon the active list. Is this not out of all proportion? In fact, is there not something essentially wrong in the appointment of aged men ready to retire within a year or two, and who thereafter will be a charge upon the U. S. Government? We have known chaplains appointed who went upon the retired list within three years from date of appointment, and who never saw a day of service prior to said appointment.

Are there not plenty of men eligible who will

have 15 to 20 years of active service in them, and would it not be policy and fairness to the Service to call attention to these facts? Please give us a list of chaplains, age at time of appointment, and rate of service, with your comments.

"A VETERAN."

A PRIVATE'S IDEA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE cause of desertion and to find the right remedy for it, is a puzzle which is not without difficulty to solve, even if those in power know what is necessary to check it. A few of the Representatives in Congress are interested for the Army, that is for the rank and file, and the majority perhaps think that it is not worth the bother. Although the enormous rate of desertion is a disgrace, not to the Army only, but to the nation, it is to be feared that those at the head of the Army will fail to carry the necessary reforms through Congress. It seems to me that the evil is not viewed in the right direction, and, therefore, any attempt will necessarily be a failure.

I beg to state to those who may read this, that I do not pretend in the least that my idea is the only correct one: but being a man serving in the ranks, I will make an effort to blow the horn for the 25,000 enlisted men, and if I can help the cause one inch I shall be gratified.

We hear every day that Uncle Sam's soldiers are the best fed, best paid, and best clothed men of any army in the world, and so they are. What more do they want, or what more can be done for them? I do not want to thrash old straw over about the manual labor the soldier is compelled to perform outside of his military duty. Those who receive extra duty pay for this are not the men that complain. Rough treatment from ignorant non-commissioned officers towards recruits, especially in the recruiting depots, is one cause, and may account for many desertions in the first year.

Then there is a class of men that will enlist and desert without any scruple, for or without any cause. Many enlist in the East with the intention to come West as soon as possible, desert, and want to become cowboys or toughs, according to the amount of dime novels stocked up in their brain. Such men cannot be recognized by a recruiting officer. I do not believe that, under existing conditions, much can be done to prevent desertion, but I believe that the only thing that can produce a radical improvement is to offer inducements so that good men will enlist, be the term three or five years. I respectfully beg those at the head of the Army, and those that should be interested in this matter, to consider for one moment whether it can be expected that a good, sober, and intelligent man should serve for 30 years and then go and die in the Soldiers' Home?

A man that has no other ambition is no man at all, I don't care who he is; and to a man that has any ambition, life would not be worth living under such conditions. If the Government and the officers expect to have such men for privates as would be fit for commissioned officers—as an officer wrote in the Journal some time ago—they must offer better inducements for promotion. It is misrepresenting the facts when some one claims that the way to promotion is open to everybody. Yes, it is open, but for less than two men out of a thousand.

About 6 to 10 a year are promoted to lieutenants; if more should have necessary qualifications there would be no place for them. To Com'y. Sergts., P. Q. M. Sergts., Ord. Sergts., and Hosp. Stewards about four to five in each branch are promoted every year; altogether about 25 men—30 at most—out of 25,000, or one and one-fifth per thousand. Is this an inducement for an intelligent and industrious young man, man that has ambition to make headways, to establish a hearth of his own ere he is a candidate for the Soldiers' Home?

Open the postal department, with its 65,000 post offices, for faithful military service and you will soon have the calibre of men you want. You will have an Army of which this great Republic and its citizens and its soldiers will be proud. You will soon have a class of postmasters that will be experienced and efficient, which would be far better for the Postal Service than the present system, which makes it a political tool, unworthy of the country and the spirit of its Constitution, damaging and hampering the efficiency of the Service.

PRIVATE, 3D INF.

THE CAMP AT SANTA CRUZ, CAL.

The Santa Cruz Surf says: "The event of yesterday in 'military circles,' was the battalion drill for infantry, cavalry, and artillery, but the brigade drill of Aug. 28 will be even finer and more interesting. The battalion commanders are Lieut. Col. Bartlett, Major Moale, Capt. Callinan, and Capt. Armstrong. The respective adjutants will be Lieuts. Vogdes, Faison, Noble, and Winn. Col. Shafter, acting brigadier general, will be in command of the whole. Those who marked, yesterday his soldierly bearing, his unflinching discipline, and his imposing appearance in the saddle, will be glad of the opportunity to see him in a still more conspicuous and commanding position to-day."

SECOND COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that no part of the \$100,000 appropriated at the last session of Congress for continuing the publication of the Rebellion Records can be used for the payment of personal services. This ruling is made in the light of sec. 4 of Act of Aug. 5, 1882 (22 Stat., 255), which distinctly prohibits payment for personal services from any contingent fund or lump appropriation for a public office unless such an authorization is specially mentioned in the act.

In reply to a question from Col. J. M. Wilson, Superintendent of the Military Academy, it is decided that the Academic Board is authorized under the terms of the Military Academy Appropriation Act to employ an architect to prepare the necessary plans and specifications for the buildings authorized by that act.

THE Greer Board on Naval Organization and Tactics reconvened at the Navy Department Sept. 10 after a month's vacation and are now hard at work on the preliminaries of their important task,

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

G. O. 70, H. Q. A., Sept. 6, 1889.

By direction of the Secretary of War General Orders, No. 68, current series, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

The following-named musical instruments will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department to the U. S. Military Academy Band at West Point, New York, and all other duly authorized bands of the Army, under the provisions of Paragraph 240 of the Regulations:

D. b. piccolo, terz and concert flutes; E. b. cornet; B. b. cornets; E. b. clarionets; B. b. alto; B. b. bassoon; B. b. trombones (valve or slide); B. b. baritone; E. b. bassos; bass-drum; snare-drum; cymbals; and triangle.

In making requisition for instruments selections will be confined to the foregoing list.

As none but instruments of standard quality are procured, the requisitions should not call for any particular make.

Each instrument will have a music-lyre, and all will be provided with suitable bags, except cornets and clarionets, which will be in cases.

Pads for piccolos, flutes, and clarionets, and extra springs for altos, trombones, baritones, cornets and bassos will also be furnished.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 71, H. Q. A., Sept. 7, 1889.

Publishes decision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury of Aug. 16, 1889, reviewing and modifying the decision of his predecessor of April 15, 1889, in the matter of rates to be allowed bond-aided Pacific railroads for Army transportation. [After reviewing the points involved, the Comptroller says]:

I shall hold, therefore, that for travel upon requests for through transportation issued by the War Department, credit must be given the railroads on the basis of through limited rates, and, in the absence of positive proof produced to me that holders of such requests did stop while on their journey, the burden of proof will be on the railroads to rebut the presumption that the travel was not by a continuous journey; and hereafter the accounts and claims for Army transportation over the bond-aided roads will be adjudicated accordingly.

In case of land-grant railroads and those not bond-aided, the principles heretofore acted upon by this office are approved.

G. O. 72, H. Q. A., Sept. 9, 1889.

The Secretary of War, having approved the following transfers of troops, they are hereby ordered; the movements to be made as soon as possible in the discretion of the respective Department commanders:

Troop M, 6th Cavalry, and Company H, 6th Infantry, will be relieved from duty at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The former will proceed by rail to Fort Lewis, Colorado, and the latter will be assigned to a post to be designated by the Commanding General Department of the Missouri.

Troop F, 2d Cavalry, will be relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory, and Company F, 10th Infantry, from duty at Fort Marcy, New Mexico, and will proceed to the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

These movements will be by rail, but in the case of Troop F, 2d Cavalry, without expense to the appropriation for Army transportation."

Troop F, 6th Cavalry, will be relieved from duty at Fort Lewis, Colorado, and will march to Fort Wingate, New Mexico. The heavy baggage of the troop will be sent by rail.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adj't.-Gen.

CIRCULAR, WAR DEPT., Sept. 7, 1889.

The following order of the President is published for the information of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1889.

Major-General John M. Schofield, Commanding the Army of the United States:

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of Section 179 of the Revised Statutes, you are authorized to perform the duties of Secretary of War during the illness or temporary absence of the Secretary of War, the Honorable Redfield Proctor, from the seat of Government.

BENJ. HARRISON.
By order of the Secretary of War:
L. W. TOLMAN, Acting Chief Clerk.

G. O. 23, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Aug. 31, 1889.

Directs Major William J. Volkmar, Asst. Adj't.-Gen., to perform the duties of signal officer of the Department, announcing the months to be especially devoted to instruction and field practice in signaling, and says:

"The American Morse telegraph code having been adopted for visual signaling, the Department Commander invites attention of all commanding officers of posts where there are telegraph instruments and offices, to the military usefulness of the electric telegraph. Officers and men who have become proficient in the visual signal code will therefore be encouraged to avail themselves of whatever facilities can be found at their posts for adding electric telegraphy to their knowledge of signaling."

G. O. 13, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Sept. 1, 1889.

1st Lieut. L. A. Lovering, 4th Infantr., is appointed Alde-Camp to Brig.-Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A., and will report accordingly.

By command of Brigadier-General Gibbon:
M. BARBER, Asst. Adj't.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Col. Robert P. Hughes, I. G., is detailed member of the Army Retiring Board at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., vice Col. William W. Burns, Asst. C.-G. S., retired from active service (S. O. Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

Lieut.-Col. Henry W. Lawton, I. G., will proceed from Philadelphia, Pa., to New York City, on official business (S. O. Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. Hobart K. Bailey, Act. J. A., will proceed

on public business from Fort Marcy to Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 87, Aug. 31, D. Ariz.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Maj. Amos S. Kimball, Chf. Q. M., Dept. of Arizona, will report to the Chief Q. M., Div. of the Pacific, at San Francisco, Cal., on public business (S. O. 60, Aug. 31, Div. P.)

Lieut.-Col. William B. Hughes, chief quartermaster, will proceed to Camp George Crook, Neb., on public business (S. O. 84, Sept. 2, D. Platte.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted Col. Henry C. Hodges, Asst. Q. M.-Gen. (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Edward R. Brown is relieved from duty at Fort Totten and will proceed to Fort Verde, Ariz., for duty (S. O., Sept. 5, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. August Kurleman, Ft. Snelling, Minn., will proceed to Fort Grant, A. T., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Julius Müller (S. O., Sept. 10, H. Q. Army.)

Comy. Sergt. Thomas Keshan will proceed in arrest from Fort Union to Fort Marcy, N. M., and there report to the J. A. of the G. C. M. convened by Par. 1, S. O. 86, c. a., D. Ariz. (S. O. 88, Sept. 2, D. Ariz.)

The C. O. Fort Union will grant to Comy. Sergt. Thomas Stanley a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea (S. O. 98, Sept. 2, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Henry G. Sharpe, Chief C. S., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 98, Aug. 24, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Sept. 3, is granted Maj. S. T. Cushing, Chief C. S. (S. O. 123, Aug. 30, Dept. Mo.)

Comy. Sergt. Denis Kieffer, Fort Supply, I. T., will proceed to Camp Schofield, I. T., for duty (S. O. 129, Sept. 6, Dept. Mo.)

Pay Department.

The following assignment of paymasters is made for payments due Aug. 31: Maj. James P. Canby, paymr., Boise Barracks and Fort Townsend. Maj. John B. Keefer, paymr., Forts Walla Walla, Sherman and Spokane. Maj. John C. Muhlenberg, paymr., Vancouver Barracks and Fort Canby (S. O. 100, Aug. 27, D. Columbia.)

The journey performed by Major J. W. Wham, paymr., Aug. 25, from Tucson to Fort Grant, Ariz., and return to Tucson, under telegraphic instructions from these headquarters of Aug. 25, is approved (S. O. 88, Sept. 2, D. Ariz.)

Maj. James R. Roche, paymr., El Paso, will repair to San Antonio to procure the necessary funds for the payments at Fort Clark, camps at Eagle Pass, Del Rio and Langtry (S. O. 88, Sept. 2, D. Texas.)

Lieut.-Col. William Smith, Chief Paymr., will proceed to Camp Douglas, Wis., and pay the troops encamped there (S. O. 100, Sept. 2, D. Dak.)

The leave granted Maj. Alfred E. Bates, paymr., is extended one month (S. O., Sept. 9, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, asst. surg., now at Vancouver Barracks, is temporarily assigned to duty at that post (S. O. 99, Aug. 26, D. Columbia.).

Act. Asst. Surg. C. E. Dutton, Fort Snelling, will proceed to Camp Douglas, Wis., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 99, Aug. 30, D. Dak.)

Maj. W. S. Tremaine, surg., having reported, is assigned to temporary duty at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 124, Aug. 31, Dept. Mo.)

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Freeman V. Walker, asst. surg., is extended one month (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months, to take effect Sept. 10, is granted Private and Act. Hospl. Steward Alfred E. Silverthorne, Bellevue Rifle Camp (S. O. 84, Sept. 2, D. Platte.)

Hosp. Steward William Roberts, having reported to the C. O. Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Fort Riley, and report for duty with troops marching from that post to Camp Schofield, I. T. (S. O. 127, Sept. 4, Dept. Mo.)

The furlough granted Hosp. Stwd. Theodore V. Brown is extended two months and twelve days (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Walter Newburn, now in Brooklyn, N. Y., will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward R. H. Creswell, of San Antonio, has been tried by Court-martial and fined \$120 for drunkenness on duty.

The following changes of stations are ordered:

1st Lieut. Henry E. Waterman is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Lieut.-Col. John W. Barlow, C. E., and from station at Chattanooga, Tenn., to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, and will then report to Major Charles E. L. B. Davis, C. E., for duty under his immediate orders, taking station at Milwaukee, Wis. 1st Lieut. Graham D. Fitch, C. E., is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Major Charles E. L. B. Davis, C. E., and from station at Milwaukee, Wis., to take effect on arrival there of 1st Lieut. Henry E. Waterman, and will then report to Lieut.-Col. John W. Barlow, C. E., for duty under his immediate orders, taking station at Chattanooga, Tenn. (S. O., Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

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Fisk, C. E., temporarily, the works of river and harbor improvement now in his charge (S. O. 62, Sept. 10, C. E.)

Col. John M. Wilson will transfer to Col. O. H. Ernst the work of the erection of a monument to mark the birthplace of George Washington, and of the improvements over the grave of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Va. (S. O. 62, Sept. 10, C. E.)

Col. William P. Craighill, C. E., is appointed a member of the Light-House Board vice Lieut.-Col. John M. Wilson, C. E., relieved (S. O., Sept. 10, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs, O. D., will repair from South Bethlehem, Pa., to Washington, and report at the office of the Chief of Ordnance on public business (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. J. Walker Benét, O. D., is extended one day (S. O., Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

2d Class Pvt. Albert Brand will proceed from St. Louis to Cincinnati, and report to Lieut. John C. Walsh for duty as assistant (S. O. 97, Sept. 4, Sig. Office.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brisbin.

Hdqr. B, D, E, G, and M. Ft. Custer, Mont.; I. Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; J. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F, and H. Ft. Assiniboin, Mont.; A and K. Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

2d Lieut. W. S. Scott will, upon completion of the cavalry contest, report to his C. O. at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 124, Aug. 31, Dept. M.)

G. O. 2, Hdqr. Camp Alex. Chambers, Aug. 27, directing 1st Lieut. R. P. Page Wainwright, Adj't., to proceed to Fort Custer, is confirmed (S. O. 100, Sept. 2, D. Dak.)

2d Cavalry, Colonel David R. Clendenin.

Hdqr. B, E, H, I, and M. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K. Ft. Verde, Ariz.; C and G. Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D. Ft. Boise, Idaho; F. Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.; I. Ft. Sherman, Colo.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqr. B, E, and L. Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, F, I, and M. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and H. Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; D, Ft. McDonald, Ariz. B, Ft. Myer, Va.; K. Ft. Verde, Ariz.; G, San Carlos, Ariz.

1st Lieut. Parker W. West, having completed the business for which he was ordered to San Antonio, will return to Fort Clark (S. O. 57, Aug. 28, D. Tex.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect when his services are no longer required at the cavalry competition at Fort Leavenworth, is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur Thayer (S. O. 58, Sept. 2, D. Tex.)

2d Lieuts. Arthur Thayer and Cecil Stewart will be relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, to take effect upon completion of the cavalry contest, and will, at the expiration of the leaves granted them, return to their stations in the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 123, Sept. 3, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. Francis H. Hardie is detailed member of the G. C. M. at San Antonio (S. O. 59, Sept. 5, D. Tex.)

In a regimental order of Sept. 4, Gen. Brackett announces the death of Capt. John C. Thompson at San Antonio, Aug. 31, and says: "Capt. Thompson had been an officer in the regiment since 1866, and during his long service had proved himself an excellent officer, firm friend, and devoted husband and father. His loss will be deeply deplored by all who knew him. His protracted illness was borne with becoming patience and fortitude. As a tribute to the memory of the deceased, the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

Cpl. B. Shangle and Pvt. J. Hofmann, F. and Sgt. J. Robinson, H., have qualified as sharpshooters.

The San Antonio Express says: Some time ago Gen. Stanley called attention to the absence of all the captains of the 3d Cavalry and suggested that some of them be recalled. The General commanding the Army replied that none of the captains can be recalled until the purposes for which they were detailed have been accomplished, but that others absent on leave, unless on account of disability, will be recalled at once.

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqr. E, and L. Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, F, I, and M. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and H. Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; D, Ft. McDonald, Ariz. B, Ft. Myer, Va.; K. Ft. Verde, Ariz.; G, San Carlos, Ariz.

Major E. B. Beaumont, A. I. G., will proceed to Galveston, Tex., and inspect the money accounts of the engineer officer theret.

1st Lieut. Abiel L. Smith, R. Q. M., is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Lowell (S. O. 86, Aug. 30, D. Ariz.)

The following named officers will proceed on public business to Fort Grant, Ariz., by Sept. 10: Col. C. E. Compton, 1st Lieut. J. B. Erwin, Adj't., and 1st Lieut. A. L. Smith, R. Q. M. (S. O. 88, Sept. 2, D. Ariz.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles P. Elliott, Fort Myer, Va. (S. O. 207, Sept. 11, Div. A.)

The C. O. San Carlos will grant to Sgt. F. C. Gurney, Troop G, a furlough for four months (S. O. 86, Aug. 30, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James E. Wade.

Hdqr. B, C, G, and K. Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and F. Ft. Elliott, Tex.; B and L. Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. W. P. Hall is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth on completion of cavalry contest, and will then rejoin his station (S. O. 124, Aug. 31, D. Tex.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. J. M. Carson, Jr., and, at its expiration, he will return to Camp Price, I. T. (S. O. 124, Aug. 31, Dept. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqr. A, C, H, I, and L. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and F. Ft. Lewis, Colo.; B and L. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

1st Lieut. E. F. Wilcox is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth on completion of cavalry contest, and will then rejoin his station (S. O. 124, Aug. 31, D. Tex.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, G, I, L, and M; Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K; Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

2d Lieut. Sedgwick Rice will be relieved from duty at the Dept. rifle range, to take effect upon completion of the revolver match, Aug. 31, and will report to the C. O., U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School (S. O. 123, Aug. 30, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. T. Q. Donaldson, Jr., is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth on completion of cavalry contest, and will then rejoin his station (S. O. 124, Aug. 31, Dept. M.)

Capt. Henry J. Nowlan, recruiting officer, Chicago, now in temporary charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Milwaukee, will proceed to that city and relieve Capt. Otho W. Budd, 4th Cav., recruiting officer (S. O. 178, Sept. 2, Rec. Ser.)

The telegraphic instructions of May 1, authorizing Lieut.-Col. C. H. Carlton to take advantage of four months' leave granted him, are confirmed, and at the expiration of said leave he will proceed to Fort Sill, I. T., and there take station (S. O. 126, Sept. 3, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. Ezra B. Fuller, R. Q. M., is appointed Camp Quartermaster at Camp Schofield, I. T. (G. O. 19, Sept. 4, Dept. M.)

Capt. Henry J. Nowlan, recruiting officer, Chicago, is authorized to visit the recruiting rendezvous at Milwaukee, Wis., on or about Sept. 10 (S. O. 182, Sept. 7, Rec. Ser.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, I, and M; Ft. Meade, D. T.; H and L, Ft. Knob, M. T.; E and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; F and G, Ft. Yates, D. T.

Major S. S. Sumner, A. I. G., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 99, Aug. 26, D. Columbia.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tiford.

Hdqs., B, F, I, and K; Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washoe, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. De Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Guy H. Prestou (S. O. 92, Sept. 6, Div. M.)

1st Lieut. J. F. Guillefoyle is relieved from duty at the Dept. rifle range and will report to his C. O. at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 128, Sept. 5, Dept. M.)

Sergt. Bailey Green, Troop L, Fort Leavenworth, will be sent to Hot Springs, Ark., to enable him to enter the Army and Navy General Hospital (S. O. Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., A, B, H, and I; Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Carlos, A. T.; D, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, F, and G, Ft. Grant, A. T.

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Phillip L. Lee is further extended two months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Sept. 9, H. Q. A.)

The appointment of Cadet Charles Young, graduate of the Military Academy, as Additional 2d Lieutenant, 10th Cav., to date Aug. 31, is announced. He will report by letter to the C. O. of his regiment for assignment to a troop, and upon the expiration of his graduating leave (Nov. 30, 1889), will report in person for duty with the troop to which he may be assigned (S. O., Sept. 9, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, G, H, I, and K; Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; L, Ft. Mason, Cal.; M, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; B, Ft. Canby, Wash. T.

* Light battery.

Major John I. Rodgers, Inspector Artillery Target Practice, Div. of Pacific, will proceed from Santa Cruz to San Francisco on public business (S. O. 76, Aug. 31, D. Cal.)

Capt. Junius W. MacMurray will proceed to Arroyo Grande, San Luis Obispo County, Cal., on public business (S. O. 76, Aug. 31, D. Cal.)

S. O., Aug. 12, A. G. O., is amended so as to transfer 1st Lieut. Fred Marsh from Bat. M to Light Bat. K, vice 1st Lieut. Wm. C. Rafferty, from Light Bat. K to Bat. M, to take effect Oct. 1, 1889, and so much as relates to 1st Lieut. Charles J. Bailey is revoked (S. O., Sept. 12, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqs., C, G, and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; L, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Problo, Mo.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, * Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

* Light battery.

Upon the completion of his duties at Camp S. B. Luce, Fisher's Island, Major Charles B. Throckmorton will return to his station, Fort Wadsworth (S. O. 206, Sept. 10, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Henry R. Lemly is relieved from temporary duty as Adjutant-General of the Militia of the District of Columbia, and will join his battery (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

Light Bat. C will march to Baltimore, Md. (starting from Washington Sept. 8 or 9), to take part in the celebration of the battle of North Point (S. O. 204, Sept. 7, Div. A.)

The band of the 3d Artillery arrived at Fort Me-Henry early in the week for duty during the North Point celebration.

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, G, K, L, and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; B, Ft. Adams, R. I.; F, * Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I, Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

Major Jacob B. Rawles will inspect subsistence stores at Fort McPherson, Ga., for which 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Jones, A. C. S., is responsible (S. O. 207, Sept. 11, Div. A.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. R. P. Strong, Fort McPherson, is extended twenty days (S. O. 207, Sept. 11, Div. A.)

Capt. Harry C. Cushing will proceed to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., to give testimony in the case of Pvt. Edward Smith, Light Bat. B (S. O. 206, Sept. 10, Div. A.)

1st Sergt. Edward Blake, Light Bat. B, will proceed to Fort Columbus and report as witness in the case of Pvt. Edward Smith (S. O. 206, Sept. 10, Div. A.)

The Philadelphia Ledger says: The capture of a

"right" whale, 30 feet long, by the soldiers of Cushing's Battery B at Fort Adams, was quite a noteworthy event. The fact that Cushing's battery has just returned from its camp in Pennsylvania leads their fellow soldiers to talk of their "striking oil" as the result of their Pennsylvania experiences.

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqs., E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, * Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

* Light battery.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect upon the breaking up of Camp S. B. Luce, Fisher's Island, is granted 1st Lieut. A. C. Blunt, Fort Wadsworth (S. O. 204, Sept. 7, Div. A.)

Upon completion of his duties at Camp S. B. Luce, Fisher's Island, 1st Lieut. A. C. Blunt will avail himself of leave, and then join his battery at Fort Wadsworth (S. O. 206, Sept. 10, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., A, D, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; F and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gas-ton, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

1st Lieut. John S. Mallory, with detachment, now at Winnebago Indian Agency, will return to Fort Omaha (S. O. 84, Sept. 2, D. Platte.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, is granted 2d Lt. Magnus O. Hollis (S. O. 62, Sept. 5, Div. P.)

Capt. J. H. White, D, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqs., B, and E, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.; C and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.

Capt. T. H. Logan is detailed recruiting officer at Fort Hancock, vice 2d Lieut. Frederick Perkins, relieved (S. O. 56, Aug. 26, D. Tex.)

The enlisted members of the Dept. of Texas rifle team and alternates will, under command of 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Defrees, 5th Inf., captain of the team, proceed to Camp Douglas, Wis., so as to arrive there not later than Sept. 4 (S. O. 57, Aug. 28, D. Tex.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 10, is granted 1st Lieut. Hunter Liggett (S. O. 59, Sept. 5, D. Tex.)

Capt. F. D. Baldwin, K, and Lieut. R. W. Rose, I, have qualified as sharpshooters. Both of them qualified as sharpshooters in 1887.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McCook.

Hdqs., G, and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, and F, Lewis, Colo.; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; I, Newport Barracks, Ky.

Leave for seven days, to take effect Sept. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. W. P. Burnham (S. O. 123, Aug. 30, Dept. M.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 7, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. B. W. Atkinson (S. O. 129, Sept. 6, Dept. M.)

Capt. William M. Wherry will inspect subsistence property at Newport Barracks, Ky., for which 1st Lieut. R. B. Turner, A. C. S., is responsible (S. O. 205, Sept. 9, Div. A.)

Capt. Charles W. Shrophe has been promoted sergeant in Co. I; Capt. James B. Horsey, sergeant, and Pvt. Marion Rumsey, corporal, in Co. F.

Pvt. William Henn has been appointed corporal in Co. K.

Sergt. L. Witkowski, Co. E, Fort Lewis, for neglect of duty on guard, has been mulcted \$30.

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

1st Lieut. Wallace Mott will report to Col. Charles Sutherland, Surg., president Army Retiring Board, Governor's Island, for examination by the Board (S. O. Sept. 7, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel Alfred L. Hough.

Hdqs., B, C, F, and I, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; H, Ft. Verde, A. T.

1st Lieut. E. B. Robertson will proceed to Los Angeles on public business, and upon completion return to San Diego Bks. (S. O. 85, Aug. 29, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., F, D, and I, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; C and H, Ft. Union, N. M.; G and K, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A and E, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; B, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

1st Lieut. E. H. Plummer, R. Q. M., is relieved as District and Disbursing Quartermaster at Santa Fe, and will transfer all property and funds in his possession, as such, to Capt. John W. Summerhayes, A. Q. M. (S. O. 87, Aug. 31, D. Ariz.)

The leave for one month granted Capt. J. F. Stretch is extended one month (S. O. 61, Sept. 2, Div. P.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., E, G, H, and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.

The leave on account of sickness granted Capt. Harry L. Haskell is extended fifteen days on account of sickness (S. O., Sept. 5, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdqs., B, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I and G, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. William Auman, having reported from Pottsville, Pa., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to conduct to Fort Riley certain recruits ordered to the 7th Cav. He will then proceed to join his company (S. O. 179, Sept. 3, Rec. Ser.)

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. William M. Waterbury is further extended four months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Sept. 9, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Reno will grant a furlough for three months to Sergt. Otto Sydow, Co. C (S. O. 126, Sept. 3, Dept. M.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Sergt. G. Emerick, K, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.
Hdqs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Capt. John W. Bean, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, is granted leave until further orders on account of disability (S. O., Sept. 9, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months, with permission to leave the U. S., is granted Sergt. Glenn Cornish, Co. I (S. O. 92, Sept. 6, Div. M.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Byron Merwin, Co. E (S. O. 92, Sept. 6, Div. M.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Lazelle.

Hdqs., B, D, and H, Ft. Hayes, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, L. T.; F, G, and K, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A and E, Ft. Logan, Colo.

Leave for four months, to take effect about Oct. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles McClure (S. O., Sept. 10, H. Q. A.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., A, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. Tex.; D, E, and F, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and C, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.

2d Lieut. F. McIntyre is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at San Antonio (S. O. 59, Sept. 5, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. Theodore H. Eckerson and 2d Lieut. Zeilon B. Vance, Jr., Mount Vernon Barracks, will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., and report for temporary Gar. C.-M. duty (S. O. 206, Sept. 10, D. Tex.)

The C. O. Mount Vernon Barracks will issue to Corp. Henry Stork, Co. B, a furlough for six months (S. O. 207, Sept. 11, Div. A.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; A, Ft. Macinnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edwin H. Webber is extended seven days (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs., A, C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D, F, and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Leave for three months, to take effect Sept. 22, is granted 2d Lieut. George D. DeShon (S. O., Sept. 12, H. Q. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqs., A, D, and F, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; B, C, E, and F, Ft. Grant, Ariz.

Capt. Morris C. Wessells and Henry Wygant are detailed members of the G. C.-M. at Fort Grant (S. O. 86, Aug. 30, D. Ariz.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs., G, H, I, and K, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; B, C, E, and F, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; A and D, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. John McMartin, Fort Missoula (S. O. 33, Sept. 9, Div. M.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 48.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending Sept. 7, 1889.

APPOINTMENT.

Henry H. Hall, of California, to be Post Chaplain, September 7, 1889, vice Collier, retired from active service.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant Colonel Beekman Du Barry, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, to be Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence with the rank of Colonel, September 3, 1889, vice Burns, retired from active service.

Major John P. Hawkins, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, September 3, 1889, vice Du Barry, promoted.

Captain William A. Elderkin, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Major, September 3, 1889, vice Hawkins, promoted.

RETIREMENT.

Colonel William W. Burns, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, September 3, 1889 (act of June 30, 1882).

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—*Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.*
A despatch of Sept. 6 from Standing Rock says: "The illness of John Grass, head chief of the Cesa-sapa or Blackfeet tribe of Sioux, and the most notable Indian in the U. S. for intelligence, conversation and influence, continues serious, and his people are wrought to a high pitch of excitement. Threats against Sitting Bull's life are made by Grass' followers, and should the latter chief die suddenly might be carried out. Fortunately the tribes are camped many miles apart. There are plenty of troops at Fort Yates, and Agent MacLaughlin has a disciplined and obedient body of Indian police at his disposal."

RIFLE COMPETITIONS.—1889.

Div. Pacific.—The competitions closed Sept. 5 at Santa Cruz, Cal., amid great enthusiasm. The following is the team:

	K. D.	Sk. Fg.	Grand Total.
	2 days.	2 days.	
Sergt. W. Marsh, G. 14th Inf.	328	231	559
Pvt. E. H. Peterson, B. 4th Inf.	303	236	534
Sergt. B. Brown, C. 24th Inf.	312	191	503
Sergt. C. Robertson, H. 14th Inf.	334	162	496
Lieut. F. F. Eastman, 14th Inf.	311	182	493
Sergt. M. Hooley, H. 10th Inf.	337	154	491
Corpl. B. G. Cloud, F. 10th Inf.	320	170	490
Corpl. G. A. Densmore, K. 4th Inf.	322	166	488
Lieut. John Little, 24th Inf.	316	170	486
Corpl. Robt. Kelly, L. 1st Art.	283	203	485
Sergt. L. D. Seal, B. 14th Inf.	313	170	483
Corpl. J. H. White, D. 4th Inf.	314	169	483

The contest for the Division commander's department skirmish medal was won by the Arizona team, the score being: Arizona, 940; California, 778; Columbia, 501.

Div. Atlantic.—The preliminary practice at Fort Niagara commenced Sept. 9. Major Wallace F. Randolph, U. S. A., being in charge. The day was fine and there was much enthusiasm among the 72 competitors and the large number of observers. At the close of the three days' preliminary practice, on Sept. 11, the score of the first 12 stood as follows:

Sergt. J. A. Richardson, M. 3d Art.	371
Corpl. T. Organ, Battin. Engineers.	367
1st Lieut. E. T. Brown, 5th Art.	356
Pvt. T. Cunningham, I. 11th Inf.	351
2d Lieut. J. D. Barrette, 3d Art.	350
Sergt. Chas. Ryan, G. 4th Art.	350
1st Lieut. Chas. L. Potter, Corps of Engineers	349
Corpl. M. Hamburg, I. 2d Inf.	340
1st Sergt. J. F. Heckman, C. 2d Inf.	335
2d Lieut. J. K. Thompson, 2d Inf.	334
Corpl. A. J. Hubbard, D. 2d Inf.	334
Sergt. W. A. Boyle, Battin. of Engineers.	330

The competitions will come to a close next week, and Secretary of War Proctor and Generals Schofield and Howard are expected to be present.

Division of the Missouri.—The organization of Camp Douglas, Juneau Co., Wis., is as follows: In charge—1st Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Inf., Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Div. of the Missouri. Commanding Camp—Major Evan Miles, 25th Inf. Executive range officer—Capt. James Bell, 7th Cav. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.—1st Lieut. George Bell, Jr., 3d Inf. Adjutant—1st Lieut. Harry A. Leonhaeuser, 25th Inf. Statistical officers—1st Lieut. Henry L. Ripley, 3d Cav., and 2d Lieut. John Cotter, 15th Inf. Range officers—1st Lieuts. Oskaloosa M. Smith, 22d Inf.; Cornelius Gardner, 19th Inf.; W. L. Pitcher, 8th Inf.; G. H. Morgan, 3d Cav.; J. M. T. Partello, 5th Inf.; J. S. Parke, Jr., 21st Inf.; 2d Lieuts. John H. Wills, 22d Inf.; Godfrey H. Macdonald, 1st Cav.; Hugh J. Gallagher, 6th Cav.; Walter H. Gordon, 12th Inf.; Wm. E. Bruce, 22d Inf., John M. Sigworth, 10th Inf.

The preliminary practice closed Sept. 10, and the competitions commenced Sept. 11 and will close Saturday of this week, Sept. 14. The presence of the regulars in Wisconsin has attracted much attention, and the camp is very lively.

2d Lieuts. Frederick Perkins and Robert W. Ross, 5th Inf., members of the Dept. Texas rifle team, will proceed to Camp Douglas, Juneau Co., Wis., and report to the captain of the team (S. O. 57, Aug. 28, Dept. Texas).

1st Lieut. D. J. Rumbough, 3d Art., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Camp Douglas, Wis., to witness the Division competition (S. O. 57, Aug. 28, Dept. Texas).

1st Lieut. Gardner, 19th Inf., will proceed to Camp Douglas, Juneau Co., Wis., and report Sept. 3 to the officer in charge of the Division rifle competition for such duty as may be assigned him in connection with the competition (S. O. 56, Aug. 26, Dept. Texas).

CAMP SCHOFIELD, CHILOCO CREEK, I. T.
The troops from Forts Crawford, Elliott, Gibson, Hays, Leavenworth, Little Rock, Logan, Lyon, Reno, Riley, Sill, Supply, etc., in the Dept. of Missouri, are now converging upon Chioco Creek, and the camp of instruction there, under the energetic guidance of Gen. Wesley Merritt, promises to be a worthy successor of Camp George Crook in Nebraska.

CAMP GEORGE CROOK, NEB.

The Excelsior says: "The parade of the troops at Camp George Crook last week is said to have been the finest review since that held in Washington at the close of the war. Military men speak in enthusiastic terms of the efficiency displayed by the troops and their soldierly appearance."

General Brooke, in a General Field Order of Sept. 6, directed the command to be prepared for the field, seven days' rations to be taken, and all impedimenta to be left in camp. Capt. F. D. Garretty, 17th Inf., is assigned to the charge of the camp and guards during the absence of the troops.

The Acc. in a description of the 9th U. S. Cavalry, in camp, says:

Colored orderlies are now saddling up horses as the call of "Boots and Saddles" rings out and mingle with drill call in other camps of infantry and artillery. Out from his tent in the rear of line steps Major Randlett, at present temporarily commanding the regiment, booted and spurred, with his sabre chains rattling and his spur playing tattoo on the sword. His grey slouch hat covers the head of one of the best cavalrymen in the Army and one of the most popular officers in his branch of the Ser-

vice. The adjutant, W. L. Fliley, is already mounted and dashing across the "open." Horses led by orderlies trot rapidly up to the tents as Capts. Parker, Loud, Cusack, Dimmick, Olmstead, Hughes, Stedman, Taylor and Garrard, commanding Troops K. D. G. H. E. I. F. B and A, leap into their saddles and ride towards the plain at the east of the camp, where the troops are already forming.

"Prepare to mount!" Five hundred colored troopers throw their left feet into stirrups and grasp bridle and mane.

"Mount!" An equal number of swarthy bodies swing into the saddles as the command "Form rank" rings out, and the troops move from the company to the bat talion parade grounds, with sabres rattling and spurs clinking cheerfully.

Gen. Crook has gone for the West on an extended hunting trip, and Gen. Breckinridge, Insp. Gen., has gone for the Dept. of Dakota.

CAMP S. B. LUCE, FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.

CAMP S. B. LUCE. Fisher's Island, will be discontinued for the season of 1889 about Sept. 12, and the troops will return to their respective stations—the band and Batteries C, G and H, 2d Artillery, to Ft. Adams, R. I., and the detachment of Battery L, 2d Artillery, to Fort Trumbull, Conn.

[The storm may delay departure for two or three days.—ED. JOURNAL.]

PRACTICE MARCH, DEPT. COLUMBIA.

G. O. 14, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Sept. 3, 1889.

Directs the following troops in this Department to concentrate, on the 25th inst., at Cayuse Station, Umatilla Indian Reservation, leaving their respective posts in time to arrive at the appointed rendezvous promptly on the designated day:

For Sherman—The band, one troop of cavalry, and two companies of infantry: colonel 4th Infantry, commanding, 14 days' march.

For Walla Walla—The band and four troops of cavalry: colonel 2d Cavalry commanding. 3 days.

Vancouver Barracks—Six companies of infantry; colonel 14th Infantry commanding. 12 days.

The troops will be equipped in light marching order, and the transportation being scant, the least possible weightage will be taken.

The troops from Vancouver Barracks will proceed to The Dalles by water transportation, preceded eight days by the wagon transportation loaded with tentage and such other heavy stores as will not be needed until they reach The Dalles.

The commanding officer of each column will regulate its march accordingly, and in no event will any column arrive at the rendezvous before the day named.

The command from each post will take its ambulance, two litters and sufficient medical supplies for the column.

The Medical Director of the Department will give all necessary instructions to the senior medical officer of the camp, Maj.-Gen. Alfred C. Girard, surgeon, for the organization of the field hospital.

Each column will be accompanied by medical officers and a fully instructed signal party.

In proceeding from their respective stations to the rendezvous, all troops will move as if in an enemy's country. The cavalry of each column will, if practicable, scout upon both sides of the line of march. The different columns will endeavor to establish communication when approaching each other by means of cavalry scouts, or by field signaling. Particular instructions will be given in the duties of advance, flank and rear guards; streams and defiles will be passed as if in the presence of an enemy; outposts and pickets will be established covering every camp.

The following amount of ammunition per man will be taken: For infantry—50 rounds of ball, and 50 of blank cartridges. For cavalry—For the carbine, 50 rounds of ball and 50 of blank cartridges; for the revolver, 24 rounds of ball and 48 of blank cartridges.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

A STORM of wind and rain, the precursor, probably, of the equinoctial storm, to be expected later in the month, is prevailing at present. The post is very quiet. There are rumors that a cadet hop will take place on Saturday, whether groundless or not the event will prove.

The annual fair for the benefit of the Church of the Sacred Heart, at Highland Falls, is being held in the soldiers' chapel. The fair will continue until Friday evening, being open in the afternoon and evening of each day.

The September programme of daily drills, etc., is as follows: Guard mounting takes place every morning, excepting Sunday, at a quarter past seven. Call to quarters is blown at eight o'clock. Band practice is held every clear morning from about half-past nine until half-past ten in the little park in front of the post-office. Riding for the 1st class at eleven o'clock takes place on the plain, or, if rainy, in the riding hall. Company drill commences at a quarter past four and lasts until half-past five. On Saturday afternoons the band concert is given on the plain from half-past four until half-past five. Inspection follows at a quarter to six. On Sundays, guard mounting takes place at eight o'clock, dress service at the chapel at a quarter to eleven, and dress parade in the afternoon at six o'clock. As the days grow shorter, the hour for dress parade will be earlier. During October, artillery drill will take place instead of company drill each afternoon, and there will be no dress parade, excepting on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. During November, the dress parade, only, takes place in the afternoon, and with the beginning of December drills and parades both cease. Such is the usual programme.

The new cadets, known by the name of "Saps," from September, their time of entrance at the Academy, are drilled every afternoon during parade.

Among recent visitors have been: Mrs. Q. O'M. Gillmore, the wife of Lieut. Gillmore, of the 8th Cavalry; Geo. and Mrs. Pitcher, Major Geo. D. Davis, and Mrs. H. C. Hodges, the wife of Col. Hodges, of the Quartermaster's Department.

Mr. Edward Denton's store is being enlarged, and one of the rooms in the laboratory building serves as the confectionery store at present.

Candidates for admission to the West Point Military Academy during week ending Sept. 12, 1889, were as follows:

Orval P. Townsend, Shawneetown, 19th Ill. Dist.
S-aton N. Jones, Columbia, 1st North Carolina Dist.
Wilbur H. Cross (alt.), Sunbury, same district.
Geo. M. Dewey, Jr., Owosso, 8th Michigan Dist.
Lorraine T. Richardson, Janesville, 1st Wisconsin Dist.

FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

A Bee correspondent writes, Sept. 7: "This being a holiday, the forenoon sports began with a game of ball between the cavalry and infantry companies, the latter winning. The afternoon was devoted to horse racing. Through the energy of Lieut. Taylor everything was in readiness. The grand stand was occupied by all the ladies of the post and the judges' stand by the Division and Department commanders, Col. Randlett, Major Kinzie, etc. Major Paddock, Major Kinzie and Capt. Cusack were the judges and Dr. McDonald the timekeeper. Lieut. Taylor and Dr. McDonald were the

starters. The weather was beautiful, the races good, and everybody except the losers well pleased. Col. Hughes left for Omaha to-day."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SCHUYLER, N. Y. H.

I WISH to call attention to a recent act of bravery here. Two boys went fishing in a frail boat, the boat capsized; three soldiers of Bat. M, 5th U. S. Art. (Capt. Davy), Butler Geo. Chatman and Pvt. Louis Hahel and Hugh Tobin, with a small boat and three pieces of board, improvised as oars, made their way through a rough sea and brought the boys safely to the beach. Rodriguez, a Spanish writer, treating of heroism declares that soldiers who take care of the baggage are as much entitled to a share of the honors as those who have won the victory. On this principle the members of this miniature Life Saving Service Institution at Fort Schuyler are equally deserving of commendation.

By giving publicity to the foregoing you will encourage a spirit of self-sacrifice and heroism on land and water, qualities absolutely necessary for him who adopts the profession of arms.

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

THE Junction City News says:

Upon the departure of the troops, Sept. 10, Capt. F. C. Grugan with Bat. A, 3d Art., will garrison the post. Lieut. Hale, 1st Cav., will also be left behind to look after the garden truck.

1st Sergt. Wm. Cullen, Troop H, 5th Cav., was the winner of several prizes at the cavalry competition at Leavenworth. Last Thursday evening the post was thrown into excitement by the cry that T. R. Dunn, Troop L, 7th Cav., was shot and almost instantly killed by Pvt. Moreau, of the same troop. The funeral took place on Tuesday with full military honors. The officers of the regiment rode in a body at the head of the procession, and an ambulance filled with choice flowers and wreaths followed after. When the cortège arrived at the grave Lieut. Garlington read the service for the dead in a voice that was tremulous and broken with emotion. Pvt. Dunn had many friends and he was loved and respected by all who knew him, for his gentle ways and whole-souled generosity to those in need; ready for fun at all times he was the soul of the troop.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

THE Kansas City Times says:

There appears to be much grumbling on the part of the cavalry competitors. The men say that the officers in the competition had the greatest advantage over them in that they were informed as to the particular target they were to fire on in skirmishing and as to the run, and that the men in the butts were also posted, and that the large number of officers on the team is due to this fact.

Lieut. Cooke, 15th Infantry, left Sept. 3 for New York, to be absent ten days.

Lieut.-Col. George B. Sanford has been notified that he will, in addition to his duties as member of the tactical review board, assume the duties as member of the staff of the infantry and cavalry school. The school will be conducted in the post by Capt. G. S. Scott, an instructor highly capable of imparting such knowledge. He will be accompanied by his wife.

Capt. C. G. Carr, 1st Cavalry, left Sept. 16.

Capt. J. B. Babcock, 5th Cav., has reported to Gen. Merritt for duty in connection with the camp of instruction.

Maj.-Gen. Sanger, Inspector-General, has returned from a Western trip.

Lieut. Watt, Adjutant, 5th Cav., accompanied by Mrs. Watt, are visitors at the post.

Lieut. Guiffroy, 9th Cav., has been assigned to temporary command of Troop I, 1st Cav., which has not an officer on duty with it.

Capt. Daggett, 3d Inf., is a visitor at the post, the guest of Lieut. Wright.

Lieut. W. F. Burnham, 6th Inf., has rejoined his company at Fort Lewis after an absence of two years.

The officers of the new class have now nearly all settled down into their quarters. In this connection a good word for the unmarried officers of the class is not out of place. There are sixteen married officers, and while many of the single ones were entitled to precedence in the selection of quarters they gave way until those having families made their selections and then took their choices from those left.

Lieut. Pardee, 18th Inf., is quartermaster of the battalion of infantry marching from Fort Gibson to Camp Schofield.

One of the regiments to be sent to the Department of the Platte will probably be taken from the Department of the Missouri. Should this be done the 7th will be selected. It is, however, not improbable for the 7th to be assigned to Fort Lewis and the 8th to go to Texas. Col. Merriam will do what he can to give his choice.

Lieut. Fuller, 7th Cavalry, has been here for a couple of days in connection with Camp Schofield affairs.

Lieut. Acheson, 1st Cavalry, has reported for duty.

Lieut. Robertson, 1st Cavalry, is here preparing his household effects for shipment to Dakota.

The 7th Cavalry started Sept. 9 from Fort Riley for Camp Schofield.

A letter has been received from Chicago which contains the information that the 7th Infantry will be transferred to the Department of Texas, and the 18th will take station at Fort Lewis, Colo.

Mrs. Barry, wife of Chaplain T. W. Barry, has left Fort Riley and gone to Kingston, Ont.

Surg. Wm. S. Tremain is confined to his quarters by illness.

Lieuts. A. L. Wagner, 8th Infantry; W. A. Shunk, 8th Cavalry, and R. H. Wilson, 8th Infantry, have been assigned assistant instructors in the department of military art. Capt. J. P. Schindel, 8th Infantry, has been relieved from the department of law by Capt. J. M. J. Sano, 7th Infantry.

A report comes from Washington that Lieut. A. Buchanan, 18th Infantry, now and for many years past on duty in the Rebellion Records office at Washington, is to be appointed to the vacancy created in the Subsistence Department by the retirement of Gen. W. W. Burns.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The fifth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief Loyal Legion, will be held at the hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 13th and Locust streets, Philadelphia, Oct. 16, at 10 A. M. The Board of Officers will assemble at Headquarters, 723 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Oct. 15, at 7.30 P. M., for the transaction of such business as may be submitted for their action.

SEEK to overwhelm the enemy with fire, and shake his morale to such an extent that his fire becomes so feeble that he may be attacked.—Jocelyn.

The first essential preliminary to attack in open ground * * * is to assemble a great force of artillery on points which bear on the part of the enemy's line where attack is to be made.—Hamley,

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. At. Station.—R.-Adml. Bancroft Gherardt.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. At Navy-yard, New York.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. Arrived at St. Nicholas Mole, Hayti, Sept. 4. Address of ship, care Commandant, Navy-yard, New York.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Commander E. M. Shepard. Temporary flagship North Atlantic Station. Was at St. Nicholas Mole September 10. Mail for this ship should be sent to the care of the commandant of the New York yard.

OSSIPPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. A. G. Kellogg. At Baltimore, Md., to take part in the celebration of the Battle of North Point and bombardment of Fort McHenry.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Rockwell. At Baltimore, Md., to take part in the celebration attending the anniversary of the bombardment of Fort McHenry and battle of North Point. After conclusion of ceremonies will go to Norfolk.

S. Atlantic Station—Act. Rear Adm'l. J. H. Gillis.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, (flagship), 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. Arrived at Montevideo, Sept. 1.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickins. At Buenos Ayres last accounts. Commander J. M. Forsyth has been ordered to command this vessel, and sailed for the South Atlantic Station in the steamer *Alliance*, which left Newport News, Va., Aug. 31.**European Station—Commander B. H. McCalla in charge.**

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. At Plymouth, Eng., Aug. 30, and reported at Greenock Sept. 5.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. Sailed from Plymouth, England, Sept. 7 for New York, via Madeira. Due in New York about Oct. 1.

Pacific Station—Rear Adm'l. L. A. Kimberly.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. Left Honolulu August 4 for Apia, Samoa, and probably reached that place about Aug. 26.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. At San Francisco, Cal., under orders to Honolulu.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. G. Green. Arrived at Honolulu Aug. 2. Will convoy *Nipsic* to San Francisco as soon as temporary repairs to that vessel are completed, which will be about the latter part of September.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander J. B. Coglian. At Callao, Peru, last accounts.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Store Ship. Commander G. E. Wingate. At Pago-Pago, at last accounts, to proceed to Apia, Samoa. A correspondent, writing to the JOURNAL from the harbor of Pago Pago, Samoa, Aug. 12, says: "The *Monongahela* has orders from the Admiral to proceed to Apia, and take on board guns, stores, etc., of the *Vandalia* and *Trenton*, and then proceed to Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal. We expect to arrive in early part of December. We have built two 20-ton coal lighters and a shed to cover them at this place. We are to-day unmooring ship, and will leave Pago as soon as possible for Apia, but will have to await favorable wind to get out of this harbor. The coal ship *Sachem* has not yet arrived. Lieut. W. D. Rose was to-day condemned by medical survey, and will leave for Naval Hospital, Mare Island this mail steamer. Paymaster Peterson was ordered to Apia on temporary duty by Admiral Kimberly on June 18. Is still there. Pay Clerk B. T. Gubelman is in charge of the pay department on the *Monongahela*. We have had an unusually large sick list during our stay here. Commander G. E. Wingate and Dr. M. H. Crawford have just recovered from a severe illness. Admiral Kimberly paid us a flying visit during June. He is going to leave for the United States as soon as the *Adams* arrives."NIPSIC, 3d rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. W. Lyon. Arrived at Honolulu Aug. 2, where she will receive a new propeller and temporary repairs and then proceed to San Francisco under convoy of *Alert*. Repairs will probably be completed during latter part of September.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. At Mare Island, Cal., undergoing repairs, which will be completed Sept. 14. Lt.-Comdr. O. W. Farenholz has been ordered to report for the command of this vessel, Sept. 16.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Adm'l. G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. Arrived at Chemulpo, Korea, Aug. 6, having sailed from Nagasaki, Japan, Aug. 3.

MONOCACY, 3d rate 6 guns. At Yokohama, Japan Aug. 9. Lieut. Commander W. W. Roisinger is at present in charge of the vessel. Comdr. M. L. Johnson has been ordered to command this vessel and leaves San Francisco for Yokohama Sept. 10. The vessel is ready for active service.

OMAHA, 2d rate, (flagship), 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Yokohama, Japan, Aug. 9. It is the intention of the admiral commanding the Asiatic Station to send her at an early date on a cruise to Southern Japan and the China Sea.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. Sailed from Chemulpo, Aug. 8, for Nagasaki, Japan.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan,

Jr. Arrived at Zanzibar July 29, en route to Asiatic Station.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns. Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. Arrived at Madeira Aug. 19. Has been ordered to return to Newport, R. I., not later than Oct. 1.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. John Schouler. Sailed from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 6, on practice cruise. Will visit Fayal, Western Islands and Funchal, Madeira, returning to Newport about the middle of October. Was at Madeira Sept. 5.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higgins. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. Sailed for Newport Sept. 9.

CHICAGO, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. At Newport, R. I., where she will have her speed and turning trials. Arrived at Newport Sept. 5.

CONSTELLATION, 10 guns, practice-ship, Commander C. D. Sigsbee. Off Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 3. To cruise in the Chesapeake with the naval cadets.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. At Newport, Sept. 4.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Arrived at Navy-yard, Norfolk, Sept. 2, en route to the several Northern Yards with freight.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gallies). Commander H. F. Pickering. Arrived at Chicago Aug. 30. Address of ship, Erie, Pa.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. At Baltimore, Md., to participate in the ceremonies attending anniversary of the bombardment of Fort McHenry and battle of North Point. Upon conclusion of ceremonies will go to Navy-yard, New York, to complete preparations for sea. Will probably be assigned as flagship of Pacific station.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. To be overhauled and later continue survey on coast of Lower California.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield, N.Y. Public Marine School. At Vineyard Haven, Mass., Sept. 3.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. Arrived at St. Michael, Beiring Sea, July 8. Intended to return in a few days to Arctic Ocean.

All mail for the *Thetis* should be addressed U. S. S. *Thetis* Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander F. E. Chadwick. At Newport for speed and turning trials.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Capt. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Will probably be put out of commission and used as a coal hulk at Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WARASH, 20 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clads *Ajar*, *Catskill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Mapopae*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Saratoga.—At Portsmouth, N.H., undergoing repairs. Will be transferred to State of Pennsylvania when repairs are finished, for service as a nautical schoolship.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Court of Inquiry at the Washington Navy-yard, of which Capt. Whitehead was president, has been adjourned until further orders.

At the evolutions of the Danish ironclads and torpedo boats in the outer roads of Copenhagen recently a torpedo boat capsized and sank; one man was drowned.

WANTING a thoroughly satisfactory composition for cleansing the fouling of the bottoms of war vessels, the Admiralty have determined to copper the hulls of the *Centurion* and *Harfleur* upon a sheathing of teak of the single thickness of 4½ ins. This will necessitate the broadening of the ships by 9 ins, with commensurate increase of displacement and decrease of speed. On the other hand, the ships will be enabled to keep the sea for long periods without the necessity of being docked.A CORRESPONDENT writes: "The *Chicago* left the Navy-yard at 2 P. M., Sept. 5, and after stopping two days in the vicinity of Sandy Hook for the purpose of swinging ship for compass correction, etc., will proceed to Newport, where the speed and turning trials ordered for the new ships of the Navy will take place. The board of which Commodore Walker is president were to meet at Newport on Sept. 10 for the trial of the *Yorktown*, which is now there, also the *Chicago*, and the *Atlanta*, which will follow in a few days."Two English sailors were asphyxiated while asleep in their compartment on board the secon 1-class torpedo boat *Collingwood*: it is supposed by fumes from the stoke hold coming through the holes for the electric wire.Two new fast torpedo gunboats, to be named *Hebe* and *Circe*, are about to be commenced at Sheerness Dockyard. Their length will be 230 feet, and they will have a breadth of 27 feet, and a displacement of 735 tons. The engines will develop 4,500 horse power, and will drive the ship 21 knots. The armament will consist of two 36 pounders and four 3 pounder quick firing guns, and five Whitehead torpedo tubes. Each vessel is to have a bunker capacity of 100 tons, equal to 2,500 knots at 10-knot speed.

Sept. 10 bids were opened in the Bureau of Yards and Docks for constructing the walls and roof of the new wing of the boiler shop at the New York Navy-yard. The bids were as follows: Howell and Saxon, \$26,700; Harvey B. Gibb, \$23,593; Wm. H. Brown, \$21,472; Post and McCord, \$25,900; Milliken Bros., \$24,987. The appropriation for the purpose of extending the boiler and machine shops was made in 1888, and amounted to \$68,340 47. A large part of this sum has been expended in driving the supporting piles and building the foundations, but enough money remains to complete the structure.

THE Engineer says: "It was found necessary, only the other day, to draw fires and let down steam in all the boilers of a large vessel in order to repair the pipe of a steam winch, and all this because of the absence of a stop valve. It will scarcely be believed, but it is nevertheless true, that in several ships of war there are no separate stop valves on each boiler. We have heard it stated that since the explosion on board the *Thunderer*, isolating boiler stop valves have been prohibited in the Navy. If this is true, it supplies an example of red tape which would hardly be credited as the work of reasonably intelligent men."

The proposals for rebuilding officers' quarters, L. M. N. and O., at the Boston Navy-yard, were opened in the Bureau of Yards and Docks at 11 A. M., Sept. 10. The following were the bids received: Jas. McNeal, \$24,750; Kelley and McKinnon, \$27,777; Wm. Pray, \$27,997; J. B. Wilson, \$29,345; C. L. Weiden, \$29,300; Barker and Dodge, \$26,947; Wm. L. Weston, \$37,777; Howard, Coone and Co., \$25,400. Some of the bids were informal, and in consequence were rejected. It is thought that Barker and Dodge were the lowest bidders who fully complied with the terms of the advertisement. The appropriation by Congress for rebuilding these houses is \$28,610.

The new U. S. cruiser *Charleston*, which put into San Pedro bay Saturday morning, Aug. 23, 1889, after making her trial run of six hours on the previous day, left there at 6 o'clock Saturday evening for San Francisco and arrived Aug. 27. Sunday afternoon, Sept. 24, was spent in decorating the *Charleston* preparatory to her entrance into San Francisco harbor. Brooms were fastened to the mastsheads and boat davits, and the figures 19½, indicating the highest rate of speed attained by the new cruiser during her preliminary run below Monterey, were painted on both sides of the smokestack, and were also displayed on boards nailed to the side of the ship. Bunting was also freely used.The new U. S. cruiser *Philadelphia* was successfully launched from the yard of Messrs. Cramp at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 7th, at 11:43 A. M., in the presence of thousands of spectators, many officers of the Army and Navy and prominent individuals being among the number. Miss Minnie Wanamaker, daughter of the Postmaster General, had the honor of christening the vessel—breaking the usual bottle of champagne over the prow very deftly. Immediately after the launching the invited guests, including Mrs. Harrison, were escorted to the office of the shipbuilding firm, where a lunch was partaken of. Mr. Samuel Cramp presented Mrs. Harrison and Miss Minnie Wanamaker with beautiful satin fans containing exact hand-painted pictures of the new cruiser. The *Philadelphia* is an unarmored cruiser 335 feet long. She is to have the rig of a three-masted schooner. The masts are iron, designed after English patterns, with military tops.The U. S. S. *Atlanta*, which left the Brooklyn Navy-yard Sept. 9 for Newport, had the services of a pilot, which, says the *New York Times*, was something of a surprise to those who observed the cruiser as she passed down the river. Evidently Captain Howell is taking no chances, nor was the *Atlanta*'s pilot, either, judging from the way she was swung into the very deepest water in the bay. The master of a schooner, Capt. Blatchford, who arrived in as far as the Narrows on the afternoon of Sept. 9, reported passing the *Atlanta* well outside Sandy Hook. The cruiser, he said, was only keeping a few points off from the sea, and was taking the water aboard right up to her superstructure. She appeared to be moving along at a smart pace, though running her bows clear under with every wave. To Captain Blatchford the war ship seemed void of all buoyancy, and he imagined her anything but a comfortable craft on the coast during such weather as we have been having this week.The doings of some of the smaller craft of the British Navy in the recent naval maneuvers have an important bearing on the question of scout vessels, torpedo boat catchers, and gunboat cruisers, of which the U. S. Navy stands in need, and which, it has been suggested, should be the types of craft to replace the vessels of the revenue marine on the transfer of that corps to the Navy. It appears from the actual showing of the small vessels of the British service that the efficiency begins to disappear after the tonnage displacement falls below 700 tons, as, for instance, in the *Spider* and *Spanker* types. But a few days ago, while acting as scouts for the fleet and when about thirty miles out to sea, both the *Spider* and the *Spanker* were making such bad weather of it and so hampering the squadron by their inability to keep up a speed of even nine knots against the swell that the Admiral ordered them back into the harbor. It is said there is no doubt that these little craft, handy and useful as they are in smooth water, are far too small and delicate for rough scouting service in bad weather. In torpedo boats at sea the extreme discomfort and misery the men have to endure take all the energy out of them. They are willing enough, but they are physically incapable of exertion after many hours of rough

weather in a ship that is wriggling like an eel all the time. From all accounts the *Rattlesnake* carried off the honors of the manoeuvres and established beyond question a claim for great seaworthiness.

The announcement of the arrival of the U. S. S. *Atlanta* at Newport, R. I., on Friday morning, allays the anxiety as to her safety, which has been excited by expressions in the daily papers in regard to her long passage during the great storm.

CAPTAIN SKERRETT and Naval Constructor Hanscom have examined the *Petrel* in dock at Baltimore, and report the bottom of the vessel in excellent condition, and that there is every indication of structural strength and excellent workmanship.

Bids were opened in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Sept. 10, for the construction of two officers' quarters at Norfolk. As the lowest bid was some \$5,000 more than the appropriation, the plans will have to be modified and the buildings re-advertised.

A TELEGRAM from San Francisco, Sept. 12, says: "The U. S. man-of-war *Iroquois*, which was recently repaired at the Mare Island Navy-yard, was given a trial trip on the bay this week, preliminary to sending her to Honolulu. The maximum speed developed, with the tide in her favor, was a little over 8 knots, and her average speed was 7.2-10 knots. In view of the low rate of speed developed there is some doubt expressed as to whether or not she will be sent to Honolulu."

NAVAL engineers are asking for a change in the matter of meals: Breakfast at 7 A. M., dinner at 12:30 P. M., supper at 6 P. M. to 7 P. M.; also, that when running at night the men in the fireroom be allowed a luncheon at some time well into the evening. They also complain of the quality and variety of food furnished, and protest against the firemen who may come up on deck for a breath of fresh air being compelled to assist in hauling on ropes whenever an order is passed from the bridge to trim a yard or set or take in a sail.

THE court of inquiry, consisting of Capt. W. W. Whitehead, Commander Silas Terry and Major McLane Tilton, M. C., appointed about ten days ago by Secretary Tracy to investigate charges of harsh treatment made by Charles F. Harvey, late a private in the Marine Corps, against Captain P. C. Pope, commanding the Marine Barracks at Washington, has been dissolved. The report of the court fully exonerates Capt. Pope. The charges alleged cruel treatment during imprisonment, it being represented to the Secretary that the man had blood poisoning as a result of confinement in a damp cell, filled with vermin, and bad treatment generally. The Secretary is satisfied from the report of the court that there is no foundation for any of these charges.

SECRETARY TRACY intends to carry out the policy inaugurated several years ago of detailing a few promising young naval officers every year or two for special instruction in naval architecture at the leading schools or shipbuilding firms across the water. Asst. Engr. Gustave Kammerling, a bright and ambitious young officer, now on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering and the senior member of the class of Cadet Engineers, who were restored to the Service after several years of trials and tribulations, last year, is the first detail of the kind to be made by him, but it is understood that others will follow. Arrangements have been made for Mr. Kammerling's admission into the service of the Fairfield Shipping Co. of Glasgow, where with his natural talents he will doubtless make good use of a two years' tour in advancing his knowledge of the practical as well as theoretical features of the ship-building art.

THE ships of the old Navy are gradually disappearing. The *Juniata*, now at Portsmouth, N. H., and the *Quinnebaug*, at the New York Navy-yard, are the latest additions to the list of "condemned." Recent reports from Boards of Survey place them beyond the limit of 20 per cent. allowed for cost of repairs and they are soon to be appraised, preliminary to advertisement for sale. The *Juniata*, built in the early days of the late war, has served a good, long life of usefulness, but the same can hardly be said of the *Quinnebaug*, though more can be said of her than of any other naval vessel. She has served 12 years and until her arrival home this year has never been put out of commission. It is surprising that she has lasted so long, considering that she has never had repairs to any extent. Immediately after her completion in 1877 she was sent to the European Station, where she remained in constant service until she returned to the United States a few months ago.

THE monitor *Passaic*, Lieut.-Comdr. W. W. Gilpatrick commanding, left Annapolis, Md., on the morning of Sept. 10 to take part in the sham attack on Fort McHenry. Off Sandy Point heavy weather was encountered. The *Passaic* was towing the steam launch *Swan*, which had banked fire. The launch was filling with water from the heavy seas, and an attempt was made to take the launch aboard ship, but the davits would not hold it. The launch filled with water and went down. Seaman John H. Bush was aboard and floating. A whaleboat was despatched after him and picked him up, but the boat was unable to regain the ship, which was then at anchor, and the whaleboat drifted down the bay. It contained Ensign H. G. Dressel, David Moore, Frederick Carr and Seamen Parker and Scott. The steamer *Berkshire* picked up the survivors. The plug in the boat was lost and a hole broke in the bottom by launching her from the monitor. Ensign Dressel said that although the water filled in her so fast he picked up Bush before the boat filled. Moore was washed off immediately and was drowned. Dressel and Carr held on to the bottom of the whaleboat, being washed off and swimming back every three or four minutes. Bush floated about on a life preserver. Scott and Brown clung to a raft of five oars until within a few minutes of rescue, and after the *Berkshire* had stopped to take him and Scott up Brown let go and was drowned. The men were in the water some four hours before rescued.

MOVEMENT OF U. S. SHIPS.—The *Enterprise* was at Belfast, Ireland, Sept. 1. The *Jamestown* sailed from Funchal, Madira, for Newport Aug. 28. The *Dolphin* sailed from Madeira Sept. 12, for New York, via Bermuda. On Aug. 21 the *Omaha* was at Yokohama, the *Mariou* at Chemuipo, Palos at Kobe, and

the *Monocacy* at Yokohama. Rear Admiral Belknap reports change of officers on the Asiatic Station as follows: Boatswain William Manning discharged from treatment at Naval Hospital, Yokohama, and resumed duties on Omaha. Passed Assistant Engineer W. A. Mintzer reported for duty on Monocacy August 20. The following-named officers were detached from the Asiatic Station and ordered to the U. S. by steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, leaving Yokohama Aug. 22: Ensign M. L. Read, invalided to the Naval Hospital, New York; P. A. Surg. H. E. Ames, from the Monocacy and ordered to the New York Hospital in charge of Ensign Read; P. A. Engr. John Pemberton, from the Monocacy and ordered home.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

SEPT. 10.—Carpenter Thomas P. Smith, to the New Hampshire.

SEPT. 11.—Pay Inspector L. G. Billings, to the U. S. S. Pensacola, Sept. 20.

Lieutenant F. W. Coffin, to Thurlow, Pa., Oct. 1, as steel inspector.

Detached.

SEPT. 6.—Commander Thos. F. Jewell, from attendance in course of lectures at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., and granted leave of absence for 30 days.

SEPT. 7.—Ensign Guy W. Brown, from the Coast Survey and ordered to the *Iroquois*.

SEPT. 9.—P. A. Engineer Harry Webster, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the *Nipic* at Honolulu, H. I., per steamer from San Francisco of Sept. 18.

SEPT. 10.—Carpenter Henry R. Pilbrick, from the New Hampshire and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant H. C. Wakenshaw, from the Enterprise and granted two months' sick leave.

SEPT. 11.—Pay Director H. M. Fenlon, from the Navy Pay Office, Philadelphia, Pa., on the reporting of Pay Inspector Cochran, and ordered to continue on his regular duties at the U. S. Naval Home.

Commander P. F. Harrington, from duty at the Naval Academy from Sept. 10.

Lieutenant H. C. Wakenshaw, from the Enterprise on Sept. 7 and granted two months' leave of absence.

Appointments.

SEPT. 6.—Captain F. M. Bunce, appointed senior member of Board for the purpose of making an inspection and examination of the timber dry dock in course of construction at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia.

Revoked.

Orders of Pay Inspector George Cochran to the Pensacola revoked, and he is ordered to report for duty in charge of Navy Pay Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

Orders of Paymaster R. P. Lisle to Naval Home, Philadelphia, revoked.

MARINE CORPS.

SEPT. 5.—Colonel C. D. Hebb, to command the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, League Island, temporarily.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Navy Department during the week ending Sept. 13:

Robt. J. Amon, 3d class apprentice, attached to the New Hampshire, at Newport, R. I., Sept. 5.

M. Morrissey, seaman, attached to the New Hampshire, Sept. 6.

Robt. Fletcher, 1st class fireman, at Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 31.

J. C. Rogers, sergeant, M. C., at Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 3.

Martin Finn, beneficiary, at the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Sept. 10.

G. O. 376, NAVY DEPT., WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1889.

It is the desire of the Department that every facility be given to officers and enlisted men attached to vessels, in commission, to remit money for the support of their families or for their own savings—

It is therefore ordered that every pay officer of a naval vessel, in commission, keep on deposit with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, subject to the pay officer's order, a sufficient amount of Government funds to meet these requirements.

In the case of enlisted men and appointed petty officers, any orders, drafts or checks on said Assistant Treasurer are only to be issued to the pay officer on the written orders or requisitions, signed or approved by the commanding officer of the vessel.

All instructions concerning the details necessary for the enforcement of this order will be given by the Paymaster General.

B. F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

G. C. M. O. 60, NAVY DEPT., Sept. 10, 1889.

Before a G. C. M. O., which convened at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., July 16, 1889, and of which Capt. Oscar F. Stanton, U. S. N., is president, was arraigned and tried Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington, U. S. Navy. Charge—"Through negligence, suffering a vessel of the Navy to be stranded." Specification—"In this, that on June 18, 1889, the said Purnell F. Harrington, a commander in the U. S. Navy, being in command of the U. S. ship *Consellation*, said vessel being then under way in Chesapeake Bay, near Cape Henry, Va., and notwithstanding the fact that said vessel was, at 2 o'clock and 10 minutes past meridian, on the day aforesaid, passing near and in sight of a buoy in said bay, known as Junction Buoy, that the weather was then thick and foggy, that the vessel was under foresail, topsails, top gallant sails and jib, and making a speed of at least seven knots per hour, and well knowing that, on the course the vessel was then being steered, Cape Henry, which was then hidden by the fog, was right ahead and but about three and one-half nautical miles distant, the said Comdr. Harrington did, nevertheless, neglect and fail to reduce the speed of the vessel, to establish a proper lookout, to keep himself duly informed of the soundings, or to change the course of the vessel in due time, in consequence of which negligence on the part of the said Comdr. Harrington, as her commanding officer, said vessel was stranded on said cape, at about 2 o'clock and 40 minutes past meridian, on the date aforesaid." To which charge and specification the accused, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington, U. S. N., pleaded "Not guilty."

Finding.—The Court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, found as follows: The specification of the charge, "Proved, except the words 'to establish a proper lookout, to keep himself duly informed of the soundings,' which excepted words are not proved." And that the accused, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington, U. S. N., is of the charge,

"Guilty." Sentence.—The Court thereupon sentenced the said Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington, U. S. N., "to be suspended from duty for two years on waiting orders' pay." II. The proceedings, finding and sentence of the G. C. M. O. in the foregoing case of Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington, U. S. N., are approved, but, in consideration of the unanimous recommendation of the Court to clemency, based on the high character and professional ability of Comdr. Harrington, the period of suspension from duty on 'waiting orders' pay, in his case, is reduced to one year. III. The sentence, as mitigated, in the case of Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington, U. S. N., will take effect from July 23, 1889.

B. F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

THE FEVER ON THE NEW HAMPSHIRE.

COMMANDER F. J. HIGGINSON, U. S. N., has written a communication to the press, under date of Sept. 5, 1889, regarding the appearance of typhoid fever among the naval apprentices on board of the *New Hampshire*. Commander Higginson says: "The fever is, I think, the result of years of accumulation around and underneath the ship. The same causes have produced like results elsewhere. We have sent to the Newport Hospital so far nine apprentices, one marine, and one apothecary. Of these, four apprentices have died, viz., C. W. Moesmeyer, E. K. Johnson, E. N. J. Findley, and R. J. Amon, the latter having died yesterday at 4 P. M. While the percentage of death is large, showing the disease to be of a malignant type, the percentage of apprentices infected is only 2½ per cent. of the total number on board, while the total number (11) sent to the hospital represents but 2 per cent. of the total number on board (550). From these figures it will be seen that the disease can hardly as yet be called epidemic. We have had no new case of fever admitted to the sick list since Sept. 3. By order of the Secretary of the Navy the apprentices were transferred to the island on Sept. 4, and preparations made to move the ship out into the stream. It is possible that a channel will have to be dredged for her to get out. The average health of the apprentices during past years has been remarkably good, and, as far as I know, the present cases of fever are the first that have ever occurred here. This shows that the deposits have reached the danger line. In regard to the Newport Hospital, I desire to express my sincere gratitude for the care and attention which has uniformly been shown to the apprentices at that admirably conducted institution. It is an institution of which I think the citizens of Newport may well be proud."

The Board of Medical Officers ordered to report on the sanitary condition of the *New Hampshire* said among other things: "We do not find any conditions in the ship, or its environs, enabling us to definitely state the cause of the present outbreak of fever on this ship." The Board recommended the following:

1. That the present head be abolished, and substituted either by closets of modern construction or removed to the adjacent shore, the chutes in all cases to be well trapped and to deliver beneath low water.

2. That the minimum amount of water consistent with cleanliness be used on the decks, dampness being a powerful agent in the generation and spread of disease germs; that the berth deck be whitewashed.

3. That the position of the ship be so changed that both sides are freely swept by the tide, and the sewage thus carried into deep water.

This last recommendation has been made after the most careful consideration of the interests and conditions involved, and in the belief that, unless the ship's position is changed or the state of affairs as existing is by some other means effectually remedied, it will continue to operate as a permanent and increasing danger to the health of the ship's company.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the general cleanliness of the ship and its sanitary administration, defects in all instances being those of construction.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN C. WISE, Surgeon and Senior Member.
JOHN L. NEILSON, Surgeon.
LLOYD W. CURTIS, P. A. Surgeon.
E. R. STITT, Asst. Surgeon.

FORT MONROE, VA.

THE American says:

There was a brilliant assemblage of Army and Navy officers and prominent civilians at the banquet hall of the Hygeia Hotel on Monday evening last, when a complimentary dinner was tendered by Mr. Wm. P. Clyde, of New York, to Comdr. A. G. Kellogg and the officers of the United States ship *Oregon*.

The dinner was an elaborate one, and after over two hours had been spent in discussing it, glasses were refilled and toasts were in order. Capt. McCarrick, after reading Mr. Clyde's letter, proposed the health of Comdr. Kellogg, which was gracefully responded to by that officer. Col. Frank W. Clegg, Pennington, responded in behalf of the Army; Capt. Mayo, the civil service; Col. Taylor, the civilian element; and Lieut. Whiting did credit to the Marine Corps in a short but witty speech. A toast to the "Beach Combers" brought Comdr. Evans to his feet, and proved he was capable of a charming after-dinner talk, as well as a violent discharge of his duties, whether on land or at sea.

Col. Geo. H. Weeks, Chief Q. M., Dept. of Texas, and wife are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Dr. Pooleman, of thearrison.

Mrs. Capt. Fochet, of Fort Yates, Dak., who has been spending the summer here with her sister, Mrs. Major Nash, left here on Wednesday.

Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, 1st Art., has returned from a three months' sick leave, which he spent at his home, Leesburg, Va., entirely restored to health.

Lieut. John C. Hains, 1st Art., who has been summering here, left Monday for West Point, where he will spend a couple of weeks visiting old friends, after which he joins his battery at San Francisco.

Dr. Ben Brooke, who has been spending the summer here with his parents, Post Surg., and Mrs. Brooke, left a few days since for Philadelphia, where he will spend a year in the City Hospital. On completing this course he will probably join the Army Medical Corps, of which his father is a distinguished member.

REVENUE MARINE.

Orders were issued this week directing all the officers attached to the revenue steamer *Grant* to report for duty on that vessel Sept. 16. She has been undergoing extensive repairs and will be ready for service on the date mentioned.

SCENE.—The Camp, Phoenix Park, Dublin. Drill Instructor: "At the words, 'Prepare to receive cavalry,' let every man fall on his knees like a bird."

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ARMYNAVY.

In G. O. 14, of Sept. 3, Gen. Gibbon directs the following troops to concentrate Sept. 25, at Cayuse Station, Umatilla, Indian Reservation: Fort Sherman—The band, 1 troop of cavalry and 2 companies of infantry; Col. 4th Inf., commanding. Fort Walla Walla—The band and 4 troops of cavalry; Col. 2d Cav., commanding. Vancouver Barracks—Six companies of infantry; Col. 14th Inf., commanding. In proceeding to the rendezvous, all troops will move as if in an enemy's country. The cavalry of each column will, if practicable, scout upon both sides of the line of march. The different columns will endeavor to establish communication when approaching each other by means of cavalry scouts, or by field signaling. Particular instructions will be given in the duties of advance, flank and rear guards; streams and defiles will be passed as if in the presence of an enemy; outposts and pickets will be established covering every camp.

WASHINGTONIANS are highly pleased with their new Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, Major Oswald H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers, who they regard as a worthy successor to a most capable officer. He is fitted by profession for the legitimate duties of his new office and by nature for the position of master of ceremonies at the Executive Mansion, having a fine presence and charming personal manners. Colonel Ernst assumed charge of his new duties on Monday, but will have to return to Galveston to wind up his affairs there.

THE QUESTION OF DESERTION.

MUCH space has been given in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, to the subject of desertion, its causes and its remedy. This has been willingly done, for no question can be of more vital importance to our Army than this, and upon its due solution the very existence of the Army depends. We have received and published the views of many officers and enlisted men, as to the reasons for the shamefully large percentage of desertions that obtains annually, and many other such communications are before us, while the results of years of inquiry, ordered by the War Department, are well known. Apparently there is little established, after all, as to the principal cause, and the most plausible theory is all that we can hope to reach.

In his graduating essay, at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Lieut. Wm. D. McAnaney, 9th Cav., has given decidedly the most logical and forcible explanation of the subject that we have seen. Writing from the standpoint of an officer who has won his commission by service in the ranks, Lieut. McAnaney had special advantages, for in every way he knew whereof he spoke by experience. As to the extent of the evil, he remarks that as men who re-enlist rarely desert, the calculation should be to find the ratio of desertions in a given year to the number of recruits enlisted in that year. Thus he shows that during the past five years over 40 per cent. of the recruits have deserted—a startling and ominous figure, certainly.

As to the causes, he says they are many, each one contributing to the general result, while no one is co-extensive with it. He does not think that the food of the soldier has anything to do with the matter, for he says: "The Army is generally well fed; the quantity of food is always sufficient, and the quality good, whatever may be lacking in variety, and I do not believe that any man now deserts on account of poor food."

Excessive fatigue he also rejects as a cause, showing that the percentage of desertion is large where there is practically no fatigue duty. With equal brevity he disposes of tyranny of officers and the ill-treatment by non-commissioned officers, though this is often the cause assigned. He discredits this as a result of his own experience, covering ten years, nearly half of that time as an enlisted man. This accords with the special report of Capt. J. G. Bourke, who was charged with the investigation of this point.

As to increase of pay and reduction of term of service as a remedy, he says:

I do not think that a better class of recruits can be secured, no matter what the pay, because, in my opinion, no better class exists. Bear in mind that it is not alone mental, moral or physical qualifications that we require in the recruit, but a combination of all three. And, all three to have due weight, the enlisted men of the United States Army will bear comparison with any class of men in the world.

As for men enlisting with the intention of remaining in the Service for life, a slight knowledge of human nature teaches that few men, possessing the qualifications we demand, will ever adopt, as a life calling, one which requires perpetual celibacy.

Reduction of the term of enlistment has been strongly urged as the great remedy for desertion. This must be regarded as a concession, not as a cure, and, for military reasons, only to be adopted as a last resort.

Reverting to the cause, he remarks:

I do not believe that one out of every four deserters can tell exactly why he deserted. If asked, however, they always state some cause—for only poets and fools are willing to acknowledge that they do not know the reasons for their own acts.

The essential cause he states as follows:

Judging both from my own experience and that of others, I believe that of every one hundred recruits enlisted ninety-eight intend honestly to serve their term of enlistment. And I think that any man who has ever served as a non-commissioned officer will agree with me in this statement.

Assuming this, it follows that there must be something in the conditions of a soldier's life which renders it unbearable to many. What that something is, we must learn, not by study of statistical tables, not by asking certain men why other men have deserted, nor by inquiring the reason for their act from deserters themselves, but by an examination of the daily life of the soldier, considering his duties, his recreations, and his associations.

Let us take the case of a recruit enlisted at a post and assigned to a company. A non-commissioned officer is detailed to instruct him in drill, and for three or more hours per day he is practiced in the setting-up drill, the facings, and the manual of arms. How tiresome these exercises are, we, who have practiced them, know. Yet, though this drill lasts for a month or more, the recruit rarely deserts at this period. He does not appear to become disgusted and weary with the constant repetition of these exercises. In fact, after his drill for the day has ended, he is often seen alone practicing the manual of arms. At last he is pronounced ready

for duty as a private, and is detailed for guard. His first guard is always an event in his life. He strives to learn his orders exactly, and to do his duty well.

Here then, at the end of about two months' service, we have an energetic and contented soldier. But at the end of six months, we often find him a listless, discontented creature, cursing the Service, or possibly already a deserter. What has caused the change? It may be answered that "the novelty of the life has worn off," but this can hardly be called a sufficient reason, for novelty passes from all things; and mechanics do not abandon their trade because their apprenticeship is over.

The change is due to the fact that, though physically well cared for, often, mentally and socially, he is starving. A struggle is going on in his breast; on the one side are his mental and social needs, on the other, his sense of duty and his fear of punishment; and on the issue depends whether he will become a deserter or remain a soldier.

The duties which employ his body do not occupy his mind. He no longer takes any interest in them. Why should he? On drill he can obey the commands "Four Right," and "Four Left," "Present Arms," and "Carry Arms," quite as well as the man on his right, who has been doing that same thing for fifteen years. He will never be able to do it any better, or, at any rate, never well enough to be excused from a single hour of it, no matter how well he may do it. The man on his right learned the manual of arms in 1873, but on rainy days must still drill in barracks. Practice brings no improvement, or, if it should, improvement brings no exemption from practice. What interest is possible?

On other duty it is much the same. On fatigue he finds that the quantity of time, not of work, is considered. If he do one hour's work in eight he is not censured, as long as he "keeps moving." And if he should do eight hours' work in one, he must still "keep moving" for the other seven.

I have read of a system of punishment (said to be unduly severe) employed in some penitentiaries by which the convict, though always working, was never allowed to finish anything. Some traces of this system are found in our Service. Orders concerning drill, issued by Department commanders, often deprive post and company commanders of the power to excuse any man, no matter how proficient, from the tiresome, monotonous routine of company drill. Thus the soldier, no matter what his length of service, never finishes his primary instruction.

As a part of the remedy he argues for the abolition of tattoo, as follows:

The soldier, after his day's duty is done, is forbidden to seek recreation; he must not stray without the limits of the post, or, if he do, must hasten back to answer his name at tattoo. The time of tattoo is generally 9 P. M. This is later than any entertainment begins, and earlier than any closes. The effect is, therefore, to prevent the soldier from enjoying his evenings.

But Government interests demand that the soldier secure necessary amount of sleep. We must, therefore, require him to be in bed at a certain hour. Tattoo is a means to this end. But this end can be better accomplished by having the non-commissioned officer in charge of the barracks make a "check roll-call" at 10:30 or 11 P. M. This system would insure men being in barracks at the hour designated, and staying there. A man who returns to barracks at 10:30 P. M. rarely leaves again that night. But, under the present system, many men defer their departure from the post until after tattoo, and thus reach the neighboring town at an hour when respectable places of amusement are closed, and only houses of low resort are open.

Very forcibly he describes the soldier's social status, thus:

But suppose that the soldier be on pass, and, after retreat, wend his way to the town near his post, has he then the same opportunities for social enjoyment as the day laborer? Most decidedly not. He is a social outcast, and because of the uniform he wears.

The uniform of his country is, theoretically, a thing to be proud of, but, practically, a badge of disgrace. One must wear the uniform of an enlisted man to feel the truth of this, and I have felt it. The laborer, his day's work over, may dress himself in his best, and become, on the street or at the theatre, the equal of his employer. How is it with the soldier? Let a girl, no matter how well dressed, walk down the principal street of any garrison town by the side of an enlisted man in uniform, and nine-tenths of the observers will assume that she is a servant girl, while the assumptions of the remaining tenth will not be so charitable.

His conclusions are as follows:

Therefore, in reply to the question, "What causes desertion in our Army?" I answer: 1st. The monotony of the soldier's life. 2d. Its unnecessary restraints. 3d. The low social position of the enlisted man.

If we can remedy these evils we will largely prevent desertion. Legislation is needed. The regulation making power can of itself apply the remedy, which is to make the soldier's life more pleasant. This can be done without either increasing the cost to the Government, or impairing his efficiency as a soldier. Increased pay would violate the first of these conditions, and a shorter term of service the second.

But make the instruction of the soldier (*i. e.*, his daily duty) something that will exercise both his body and his mind. Instead of practicing him, day after day, in the arts of the militiaman, teach him something that will make him a better fighting-machine; give more weight to his knowledge of outpost duty than to the position of his little finger in the second motion of reverse arms; and you will not only make him a more valuable soldier, but a more contented one.

Require from him the most rigid observance of every duty, but, when that duty is over, do not hamper him with needless restraints. Restraints that are unnecessary are tyrannical, and tattoo is of this class.

And when the soldier has finished his day's duty, when he leaves the post to seek recreation in town, let him wear any respectable garb he pleases. If he conduct himself properly, it matters not

what dress he may wear; but if he behaves improperly, it is better that he be in civilian dress, as he cannot disgrace the uniform if he does not wear it.

But if he choose to wear his uniform and disgrace it, either by being drunk, or by being seen in disreputable places, then let his punishment be of the severest; and not only will the soldier be taught to respect his uniform, but civilians will do the same.

The salt of truth sparkles throughout this essay, and we regret that it is too long for publication here in full. It seems to make entirely clear the all-sufficient cause for this reproach to our Army, and the principal remedies suggested are moreover such as can be applied by commanding officers without legislation.

From Washington we learn that more than the usual attention is to be given the subject of desertion in the forthcoming annual reports of the Secretary of War, the Commanding General and Adjutant General. Secretary Proctor has been much concerned over the reported increase of this great abuse during the past fiscal year and, as we stated some time ago, he began early in his administration to consider the subject in all its bearings with the view to laying some prepared plan before Congress for correcting this great evil. The Secretary has discussed the subject with all of his immediate subordinates, and with a large amount of "memoranda," compiled at his request by the Adjutant General's Office, he is now pretty well equipped with information to enable him to make an intelligent and exhaustive report and to submit to Congress for enactment some definite measure of relief.

One of the memoranda submitted by the Adjutant General's Office embodies the draft of a bill, one of the provisions of which gives to all peace officers, Federal and State, authority to arrest deserters upon their own responsibility, and without warrant or military order. Another provision is that one third of the soldier's pay for the first year shall be retained until his discharge and forfeited if he does not serve out his term. Men discharged before their term expires at their own request are not to receive travel pay. The bill provides for the adoption of the British custom of permitting enlisted men to purchase their discharges, \$50 being considered a reasonable sum.

In a paper submitted by Gen. McKeever, that officer gives as his opinion the chief causes of desertion:

1. Disappointment at the realistic features of military life.
2. The employment of the soldier on laborer's work without extra pay.
3. Inequality of punishments as inflicted by courts-martial.
4. Bad company.
5. Sometimes tyrannical conduct towards enlisted men by officers, and more especially 1st sergeants.
6. Above all, the too often unnecessary restraints imposed on the soldier.

To these we might add a 7th reason, viz.: Neglect on the part of too many officers of our Army to take a personal interest in the welfare of the individual members of their companies. Gen. McKeever also believes that the largest number of deserters are American born. The following remedial measures are suggested:

- 1st. Limit the term of service in the first enlistment to three years—re-enlistment to five years.
- 2d. Grant discharges on payment of certain sums, graded according to length of service.
- 3d. Discharge men found to be incorrigibly bad, without character, and thus bar their re-entry into the Service.

4th. Secure a graded code of punishments for the guidance of courts-martial.

5th. Secure a better class of non-commissioned officers, and especially 1st sergeants, by increasing their pay.

6th. Make the arrest and punishment of deserters more certain than at present by increasing the reward for their apprehension and delivery from \$30 to \$100.

There are some causes already operating to decrease desertions, and the following comparison with former years shows that they are already declining in number:

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Desertion.....	3,578	3,672	2,927	2,000	2,240	2,436	2,814
Per cent. of enlistments.....	39.7	36.9	34.9	30.1	28.6	30.8	29.3
Per ct. to strength.....	15.3	15.1	11.8	8.3	9.5	10.4	11.6

It is further stated that of these desertions 95 per cent. occurred in the first or second year of service.

We have a number of interesting communications on the subject of desertion, which will receive attention another week.

THE VETERANS OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND are already on their way to Chattanooga, and the

twentieth reunion in that city next week promises to be a great success. The enthusiasm in these matters seems to increase as the years roll on.

DON'T.

THE advice of our friend Punch, to his marrying friend, "Don't," cannot be too strongly emphasized in the contemplated order regulating selection of officers' quarters. Better let well enough alone. There is no general demand for any change. The annoyance that occasionally happens to an officer when ranked out of quarters, is far between times, but when so ranked out it is not because of personal favoritism of his commanding officer, or because his family are interesting, or he is an adjutant, but simply a thing given him by virtue of rank and length of service, as against the youth with little rank and great expectations. To permit the C. O. to assign quarters as he might choose would involve more unpleasant feelings and acrimony in garrison, and of an enduring character, than could possibly be created in any other way. It would be utterly impossible for him to withstand certain appeals, or to satisfy more than a few immediate favorites. Human nature is human nature right through. It may also be asked, what is there so sacred about an officer that he shouldn't be disturbed in his quarters. He is not entitled to a perpetual lease; is bound to move some time, perhaps clear across the Continent, even if he is the adjutant or quartermaster.

So much for that plan, and as for the other suggestion that the captain of Q company should always have Q company's quarters, what is the sense of this setting aside the fact that Q company might go hence, never more to be replaced at the same post by another Q company? A senior captain, an old "Bach," arrives at the post; he don't want or need a big house, would be more comfortable in a smaller set, perhaps better built, with bay windows, southern exposure, landscape view, stables in the back yard for his horses and dogs, etc., etc.; but no, he must be made uncomfortable and take the largest set, though not what he wants; and the captain of X company, with a large family, needing the larger quarters, which he might otherwise secure, must be made uncomfortable by taking the smaller and, for him, unsuitable house. This might happen under any system; there can be no general rule made to fit all cases, but those living in garrison know that these matters generally adjust themselves and everything is made satisfactory. Bureau officers and those whom kind fate keep away from frontier and garrison life are not best fitted for arranging for their brothers who prefer service with troops.

Another consideration is that under the latter plan a set of quarters would be irrevocably assigned to the captain of Q Co. Has the thought occurred that the captain of Q may be on leave for years, or on staff duties, or otherwise detached? What would you do with his quarters—lock 'em up, as sacred to the memory of, etc.? Or, as sometimes happens, the adjutant or quartermaster is returned to duty with a company; then he must vacate the "staff" quarters, and cause more trouble and general upset. Again, in the original assignment of quarters, you allow for a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel and a major, and if any of those officers do not come to the post, must their quarters be locked up and the other officers who are at the post be deprived of their use and perhaps be crowded together elsewhere, while there are these vacant quarters which under the present system are available? Other reasons abound.

Selection of quarters by rank is one of the very few things in the Service which rank gives; don't deprive rank of the little good it gives, and do "Let well enough alone."

This particular attempt at reform recall the ancient allegory of the company of pilgrims, who after long groaning under the galling weight of their respective burdens, were finally directed to throw their packs into a heap, from which each was at liberty to choose in his order the burden that best suited him. When they started on the march again, each pack was found on the old shoulders that had so long borne it. Unsatisfactory as it was, it was at least better than one less familiar. It is better to

bear the ills we know than to fly to others we know

THE Court-martial case of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Fletcher, 2d Inf., will probably reach the President for action shortly after the return of Secretary Proctor to the War Department on Tuesday next. This, of course, argues dismissal, but there is a strong impression that the President will modify the sentence.

SATURDAY of this week, September 14, will be a great day at Fort Leavenworth, the occasion being the unveiling of a handsome monument in honor and memory of the late General U. S. Grant.

DIVISION and Department commanders are now busily engaged with their annual reports, which are due in Washington early in October.

THE St. Louis Post-Despatch recruit was not long enough in the service to learn the requirements of the Army Regulations, or of the obligation of obedience to them and to the General Orders issued from time to time for the guidance of the Service; otherwise he would have learned from paragraph 121, A. R. and G. O. No. 52, June 18, 1889, that he was, in addition to his regular clothing allowance, allowed five dollars during the first year of enlistment for having his clothing altered and fitted to his person. Thus the obligation to clothe the soldier properly of which we spoke is already met. There ought not to be any necessity for alterations, however, if proper care is taken in preparing estimates with a view to obtaining correct sizes such as will fit the men for whom the garments are intended. The fact that this recruit-reporter made so much of his story out of whole cloth may perhaps account for his coming short in his clothing allowance. An officer, formerly on recruiting duty at Jefferson Barracks, sends to the Detroit Free Press a vigorous contradiction of the statements concerning the treatment of recruits at that post, characterizing Woodward's assertions concerning the guardhouse as "brutally false, malicious, and born in the brain of one whose knowledge of truth, or use of the same, is limited to the bread and butter character of his journalism."

THE committee on "Marine Defences of Pacific Coast Ports," at a meeting held in San Francisco, Aug. 29, submitted an elaborate report, a portion of which says: "As Carthage in her prime was mistress of the Mediterranean, so San Francisco should be mistress of the Pacific Ocean. Around San Francisco bay is clustered most of the wealth of California; the last assessment list showed it was \$936,000,000. Only 3 per cent. of this sum is estimated by the Board of Fortifications as being required to place this harbor in a fair state of defence, namely, \$28,000,000. The value of cargoes cleared from this port in 1888 was \$836,735,954, and increasing at the rate of \$20,000,000 per year. One per cent. of this for four years would make the Golden Gate impregnable. Yet every dollar of our property, every industry, is exposed to easy capture."

A LONDON correspondent of the New York Times writes: "Sir Francis Grenfell, is in England again. Full reports reveal now for the first time the real extent of his services in organizing out of the gentle and unresisting fellahs an Egyptian army which will actually fight. All this receives full recognition here, and Grenfell is looked to as probably the coming man in the English Army. He is still under fifty, and one of the junior generals. Another junior English general will visit America soon. I refer to the Queen's third son, the Duke of Connaught, who will then resign his Bombay command. He is an extremely nice sort of fellow, who works diligently at soldiering without any special talent for it, as, indeed, none of his race ever had, but all dreams that he will achieve a distinction in the field were long since dissipated."

THE actual strength of the two fleets into which the British naval vessels were divided during the recent manoeuvres in armored ships stands as follows:

Vessels over 10 knot speed—	Achill.	Britain.
Battle-ships first class.....	3	2
Battle-ships second class.....	1	2
Battle-ships third class.....	0	0
Cruisers.....	2	4
Vessels not more than 10 knot speed—		
Battle-ships first class.....	2	2
Battle-ships second class.....	2	5
Battle-ships third class.....	1	1
Cruisers.....	0	0
	11	16

The proportion in armored vessels numerically this year is 16 to 11, while last year it was 13 to 9. In 1888 the numbers of protected and unprotected

cruisers stood—Britain 13, to Achill 10; they now stand—Britain 20, to Achill 10.

ORDERS directing the seven non-commissioned officers who successfully passed departmental boards during the present year for appointments as second lieutenants in the Army, to appear before a board to be convened at Fort Monroe next month for final examination have been prepared, and will be issued upon the return of Secretary Proctor to Washington, the early part of next week. If these young men are successful in the final examination their appointment will be assured very shortly thereafter, as there are already three vacancies in the infantry and three prospective by the resignation on Sept. 14 of Lieutenant Camp; on Nov. 3 by the resignation of Lieutenant Putnam, and upon the confirmation of Major MacArthur as Assistant Adjutant General. There are also three staff positions soon to be filled, which will increase the total of assured vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant to nine by the time the Senate convenes. There are, however, still five additional second lieutenants in the Engineer Corps, six in the artillery, and after the assignment this week of Cadet Young to the 10th Cavalry one in the cavalry arm. Cadet Young could have been assigned to one of the vacancies in the infantry, but it was considered more just to the other members of his class who graduated before him, and who still remain as additional, that he should be assigned also as an additional.

It is the impression at Army Headquarters that Gen. Crook will select either the 7th or 18th Infantry for service in the Department of Texas, in compliance with recent G. O. 69. The fact that the former has never been in Texas and has had a good long tour in its present department, suggests the idea that this may be the regiment selected for transfer, but no intimation has yet come to the War Department from Gen. Crook to that effect. Though there may be some changing around of troops within General Stanley's command to make room for the regiment coming, he will probably not suffer the loss of any other troops, as since the 8th Cavalry left there a year ago the Department has really been short a regiment.

A CORRESPONDENT raises a question as to whether the advice to soldiers, quoted in the JOURNAL of last week, was not really offered by John the Baptist instead of by our Saviour. The article in which the quotation referred to appeared was written by the son of a clergyman, who must be presumed to know all about Scripture, by a graduate of the Military Academy, who must of necessity know all about war. Hence, we are surprised that our correspondent should venture to differ from him on a mixed question of religion and war. He should remember that some of the most damnable heresies the world has ever known have resulted from unauthorized interpretations of Scripture.

An Albany despatch announces that Gov. Hill has appointed Col. Thos. H. Barber, 12th Regt., N.G.S.N.Y., as Inspector-General vice Gen. Emil Schaefer, resigned. The appointment is an excellent one, and if Col. Barber accepts it the State will gain a most accomplished Inspector-General, while the 12th Regiment will lose its valued chief.

THE Pioneer Press, in a long article on "Desertions, their Cause and Prevention," expresses the opinion that chiefly desertions have been encouraged by the fact that deserters have not been followed up with sufficient zeal and that there has evidently been too much laxity in the matter of capturing deserters and bringing them back to their regiments."

FROM Fort Shaw, Mont., a correspondent writes, saying: "I hope to see the day come when those in authority will give every post in the Army the following necessities: 1. A minister of the gospel; 2. A competent school teacher; 3. A canteen."

THE San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is making strenuous efforts in behalf of the commercial interests of the Pacific Coast and with that end in view will use its influence towards the building up of a powerful Navy.

THE enlisted retired list of the Army is gradually growing. It comprises 240 names of worthy veterans, who have served their country faithfully for 30 years and upwards.

The official report in the recent test of the Clark deflective armor will not be made for some time yet, as it is the desire of the Chief of Ordnance to make a personal inspection of the present condition of the target and to have a series of drawings and photographs made of it. A preliminary report, however, will probably soon be made by the Advisory Board, the tenor of which will be against its adoption for the purpose intended.

CELEBRATION BATTLE OF NORTH POINT.

THE rainy weather has greatly interfered with the exposition celebration at Baltimore—except so far as the sham battle, reproducing the conflict at North Point, was concerned, which was fought over again, without casualty, on Sept. 12, 1889. Advances from Baltimore state that about three thousand soldiers were in line, in fatigue uniforms. Lieut. J. S. Bull personated Gen. John H. Stricker, of the Maryland Brigade. The battle ground was the infield of the Pimlico racecourse, and embraced the area of about one square mile. Plans marking the position of the regiments and battalions of the opposing armies were carefully prepared.

Colonel Gaither, of the 5th Maryland Regiment, took the role of Gen. Brooke, who assumed command after Gen. Ross was killed. Gen. J. H. Gibson, U. S. A., personated Gen. John H. Stricker, of the Maryland Brigade. The battle ground was the infield of the Pimlico racecourse, and embraced the area of about one square mile. Plans marking the position of the regiments and battalions of the opposing armies were carefully prepared.

The force comprised all of the Maryland National Guard, U. S. regulars from Fort McHenry and Washington, and visiting organizations from Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia and District of Columbia.

For one and a half hours the battle waged fiercely. The troops behaved magnificently, and the scene as viewed from the grand stand was one long to be remembered. The movements of the regulars as they swung into line with clocklike precision were simply superb, and evoked from the spectators well merited applause. The batteries worked to a nicely. At times the great field was covered with smoke, and as cannon after cannon was fired the noise was deafening. At intervals the shells would burst in mid air.

Between the firing could be heard the orders of the officers directing their men to advance or fall back. At one time the opposing armies occupied the entire field, and as they advanced upon each other the scene was as perfect reproduction of a real fight as one would wish to see.

The officers on horseback had a hard time of it. In the heat of the conflict their horses would sink into the soft ground, and in trying to regain their footing would throw their riders. Colonel Gaither was one of the unfortunate. Down he went while leading his men, and when he arose his uniform was covered with Pimlico clay. Notwithstanding these mishaps, both officers and men behaved admirably, and the twelve thousand people who braved the elements to see the sport were amply repaid for the discomforts they were forced to endure.

The officers at Fort McHenry, says a despatch, are taking much interest in the bombardment on Friday night, September 13. The entire detachment of troops will take part—Battery 1, Capt. Myrick; Bat. D, Capt. Knower, and Bat. G, Lieut. Williams. Bat. I will be assigned to the field and siege guns. Bat. G will be stationed in the covered-way. Bat. D will be assigned to the 15-inch guns. If the programme is strictly adhered to, and the landing of a fleet's crew is attempted, the fort will open fire on the little boat with siege and field pieces. A little magazine has been built on the top of the water battery, which will be loaded with commercial dynamite. This composition makes lots of noise, but has but little power when compared with the 75 per cent. dynamite. The fleet will send up rockets during the bombardment. Col. Livingston will have command of the soldiers at the fort, and Capt. Yates the fleet.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Upon the completion of his duties at Camp S. B. Luce, Fisher's Island, Capt. Robert J. Gibson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will return to Fort Trumbull. (S.O. 200, Sept. 13, Div. Atl.)

A G. C. M. will meet at Jackson Barracks, Sept. 18. Detail: Lieut. Col. Richard H. Jackson, Capt. Jos. B. Campbell, Capt. Frederick Fugler, 1st Lieut. Leverett H. Walker, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Theodore H. Eckerson, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Clarence P. Townsley, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Zebulon B. Vance, Jr., 19th Inf., and 2d Lieut. George F. Landers, 4th Art., J. Ad. (S.O. 209, Sept. 13, Div. Atl.)

Capt. S. C. Kellogg, 5th Cav., will visit the battlefield of Chickamauga to complete the map of that place. Leave for one month is granted 1st Lt. E. S. Dudley, 2d Art. At the request of Mrs. Armes, a board to consist of Surgeons J. S. Billings and W. Matthews, U. S. A., will meet at the Army Medical Museum, Washington, to examine as to the mental condition of Capt. G. A. Armes, U. S. A., retired, with a view to his incarceration in an insane asylum. The leave of Lieut. Carl Reichmann, 24th Inf., is extended one month. The leave of 1st Lieut. Chas. H. Heyl, 23d Inf., is extended one month. Leave is granted Capt. J. M. Burns, 17th Inf., for six months from Nov. 1. (S.O. 209, Sept. 13, H. Q. A.)

THE President on Tuesday designated Col. Wm. P. Craighill, Engineer Corps, to be a member of the Lighthouse Board, to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Col. Wilson to West Point.

CADET CHARLES YOUNG has been appointed an additional 2d lieutenant, 2d Cavalry. This is the colored cadet who failed last June in mathematics and was given another chance during the summer to make good his deficiency.

MR. FRANK BROOKS UPHAM, son of Capt. F. K. Upham, 1st U. S. Cav., successfully passed the examination at Annapolis, and has entered the Naval Academy as a cadet. He was appointed from Montana, and reported at Annapolis Sept. 2.

It is not generally known that there was an American Governor of Emin Bey's province in Africa, which has recently attracted so much attention, owing to Stanley's Relief Expedition. Colonel H. G. Prout, who is now editor of the Railroad Gazette, was the immediate successor of Gen. Gordon, as Governor of the Equatorial Province, and was one of his most trusted friends. It is announced that in the November Scribner Col. Prout will fully describe Emin Bey's province, and will give many most interesting recollections of Gen. Gordon, with extracts from some unique private correspondence, and with a number of fac-similes of Gordon's letters and maps.

THE STATE TROOPS.

CREEDMOOR.

The 17th annual fall meeting of the N. R. A., which began at Creedmoor Sept. 10th, was interfered with by the most violent wind and rain storm ever experienced during a meeting, and which continued incessantly to Sept. 13, making shooting and shooting both uncomfortable and difficult.

Despite the great disadvantages experienced by the shooters, some big scores were recorded, which demonstrates forcibly the advance in rifle shooting and that reliable marksmen provided with good weapons can give a proper account of themselves even under the most adverse weather conditions.

The most important matches were decided after the JOURNAL went to press; and as several others are continuous throughout the week, it will be impossible to give the complete returns until our next issue.

The Wimbledon cup match, 1,000 yards, 30 shots, any rifle within the rules, was won by Major C. H. Gaus, I. R. P., 3d Brigade, N. Y., his score being 107 points out of a possible 150—this in a wind blowing something like 45 miles an hour, accompanied by rain, is highly creditable—and without a miss.

The Tiffany Match, 200 yards off-hand, 7 shots, standard target, the aggregate of three scores to count, was competed for, but it was finally decided to shoot the match over again at a later day. The leading score, however, in the first attempt was made by W. C. Johnson, Massachusetts State Team, 56 points (including 4 points allowance Mil. rifle) out of a possible 105. Wednesday, the 11th, the rain and wind was just as bad as on the previous day.

The Judd Match was shot, there being some fifty aspirants for honors; distance, 200 yards, standing, 7 shots, the aggregate of 2 scores to count for first five prizes.

First Prize—An elegant marble mantel clock, with bronze top ornament and side pieces of bronze, value \$50, presented by Messrs. Benedict Bros. of No. 171 Broadway. Twenty-five cash prizes, viz.: \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10; six of \$8, seven of \$6, and eight of \$3 each.

Sergt. F. A. Wells, 23d N. Y., won—score, 62 points out of a possible 70. The winners of the remaining prizes were to be determined later. The scores were:

Sergt. Frederick A. Wells, 23, 30-62; J. J. Mountjoy, 31, 31-62; John F. Klein, 31, 30-61; O. J. Gunning, 31, 30-61; W. G. Hussey, 31, 30-61; W. C. Johnston, 31, 30-61; J. M. Carrere, 31; Frank Connelly, 30; E. J. Cram, 30; J. M. Johnston, 30; G. R. Russell, 30; W. A. Stokes, 30; G. S. Scott, Jr., 30; L. T. Furnsworth, 30; C. W. Simmons, 30; Thos. J. Dolan, 29; S. S. Bumstead, 29; Thos. Connelly, 29; Geo. Doyle, 29; W. S. Horton, 29; F. E. Bradley, 29; G. L. Hoffman, 29; A. T. Weston, 29; G. W. Colston, 28; R. B. Edes, 28; C. B. Pratt, 28; Rees Watkins, 28; E. W. Newton, 28.

Two of the competitors will be thrown out, and the order of precedence of the accepted scores fixed by the executive officer.

The long range military match—Any military rifle, including specials; 800 and 900 yards; any position; 15 shots at each distance; brought out 8 competitors; there were 6 prizes, viz., \$15, \$10, and \$5, each. The scores in detail in order of merit were as follows:

	Yds.	Shots.	Tot.
Pvt. Peter Finnegan, 69th N. Y.	800	3544234054454-56	
	900	45553353254500-56-112	
Pvt. Alex. Stein, 7th N. Y.	800	554054272554455-61	
	900	2404455440365-47-108	
Sergt. T. J. Dolan, 12th N. Y.	800	45444044433543-55	
	900	53206054304443-47-103	
Maj. C. H. Gaus, 3d Brig., N. Y.	800	42300402234535-43	
	900	554522324353-53-96	
Sergt. W. M. Merrill, Mass. V. M.	800	034544A15235423-45	
	900	023234435353-49-91	
Capt. J. S. Shepherd, 23d N. Y.	800	54540503300050-57	
	900	2343534034345-53-90	
Sergt. H. C. Weagaff, Penn. N.G.	800	2343534254543-56	
	900	02836040130004-27-83	
Sergt. Frank Stuart, 69th N. Y.	800	30514303543030-38-54	
	900	40036335900000-18-54	

The President's Match, for the military championship of the United States of America, divided into two stages, was shot on Sept. 12. The first stage was 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each. Competitors to shoot with the rifle of the model issued by the State they represent or U. S. Springfield rifle, .50 calibre Remington rifles allowed one point at 500 yards, 17 prizes. W. L. Merrill, Mass. V. M., was the winner, scoring 69 points out of a possible 70. The other prize winners in this stage, in their order of merit, were as follows:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Tot.
W. L. Merrill, Massachusetts	25	34	60
W. G. Hussey, Massachusetts	31	27	58
J. J. Mountjoy, Pennsylvania	27	30	57
C. S. Gaus, 3d Brigade, N. Y.	27	29	56
R. B. Edes, Massachusetts	28	28	56
J. McCauley, Supernumerary	23	32	55
C. C. Foster, 5th Massachusetts	24	31	55
J. H. Foote, 7th N. Y.	25	30	55
T. J. Dolan, 12th N. Y.	30	29	55
W. C. Johnston, Jr., 2d Brig., Mass.	28	27	55
J. M. Johnson, 2d Massachusetts	28	31	54
H. Mehard, 1st Pennsylvania	25	28	53
G. Doyle, 5th Massachusetts	24	25	53
G. R. Russell, 5th Massachusetts	28	25	53
W. Underwood, 7th N. Y.	22	30	52
S. S. Bumstead, 5th Massachusetts	26	29	52
F. Stuart, 69th N. Y.	26	26	52

Twenty others shot, making from 52 to 52 points.

The second stage, open to all prize-winners in the first stage; 600 yards, 10 shots; any position; rifles same as in first stage. Prize—The Mid Range Championship of America for one year, and cash \$25, to be awarded to the competitor making the highest aggregate in both stages.

Lieut. John Macaulay, Co. A, 12th Regt., had the honor of winning this match, his total score of both stages being 96 points out of a possible 120. Only 12 of the 17 shooters completed their scores at the

second stage. The combined scores of both stages completed are as follows:

	First Stage.	600 Yards.	Total.
J. Macaulay, Co. A, 12th N. Y.	55	41	96
George H. Russell, 5th Mass.	53	42	95
W. G. Hussey, 5th Mass.	58	35	93
George Doyle, 5th Mass.	56	36	92
C. S. Gaus, 3d Brigade, N. Y.	55	38	91
R. B. Edes, 2d Mass.	52	39	91
J. McCauley, Supernumerary	56	32	88
W. L. Merrill, 5th Mass.	60	27	87
C. C. Foster, 5th Mass.	55	29	84
W. C. Johnston, 2d Brigade, Mass.	55	28	83
T. J. Dolan, 12th Regt., N. Y.	55	21	82
J. M. Johnson, 2d Mass.	54	22	76

DEFECTS IN MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE.

AND SUPERIORITY OVER THE UNITED STATES SPRINGFIELD.

A MEMBER of the Massachusetts volunteer militia rifle team in a letter to "Shooting and Fishing," describing how their team were victorious in England, among other interesting things, says:

"But where our chief advantage came in was the superiority of our gun over theirs. I think that in any matched shot between Englishmen and Americans, with the present national arm of each, that the Americans will invariably prove the winners if the matches are at no greater distance than mid ranges, and if the American team is a representative one. The Martini-Henry rifle, aside from the sights, I consider a better gun than the Springfield; it is as good at 200 yards, and at 500 and 600, and longer distances it is unquestionably superior; mainly because it takes a 15-grains heavier charge of powder and shoots a patched bullet, which does away with the liability of leading, which is one of the chief faults of the Springfield, especially when it is new. Again, the breech mechanism is infinitely superior to the Springfield, speaking from a marksman's standpoint. It is very similar to the Sharp's. When the trigger is pressed the firing pin moves three-eighths of an inch and the gun is discharged. The Springfield still has those relics of barbarism, the side lock and hammer. When the shooter pulls the trigger he has to hold the gun with the grip of death to keep his sights from wandering from the bull while the hammer is on its journey to the firing pin, and, as if this was not enough, he has to still further strain every nerve of his body to prevent the sledge like blow of the hammer from disarranging his aim."

"The one reason of our winning the matches, in my humble opinion, was the infinite superiority of our sights to those of the Martini-Henry. Regarding the Buffington sights and our clean cut front sight, nothing need be said, as all are aware that they are as near perfect as it is possible to make military sights. The barley corn front sight and elevating bar rear sight—with no wind gauge—of the Martini-Henry, are simply antediluvian; barbarous is not the word. They are in no way superior to the sights of the old Springfield musket of the late war. I think the uncertainty of these sights is the reason why you will so often see their best shots go completely to pieces."

Seventh New York.—Colonel D. Appleton.

COL. APPLETON has appointed Lieut. W. C. Fisk on his staff as adjutant. Lieut. Fisk has been a member of the regiment for nearly 20 years. He joined the 7th Company March 24, 1874, was transferred to the 1st Company Nov. 25, 1876, was promoted sergeant March 31, 1879, 2d lieutenant April 13, 1881, and 1st lieutenant May 29, 1882. The appointment is an excellent one in every respect.

Capt. G. W. Rand, Co. F, in a company order dated Sept. 9, 1889, announces that, having been elected captain of the company and duly commissioned, he hereby assumes command, and says: "The promotion of Capt. Daniel Appleton to be colonel of the 7th Regiment is an honor which should be remembered by every member (past and present) of Co. F. His record in the company and regiment is familiar to all and his example, that of a soldier, gentleman and friend, stands unsurpassed in the history of the regiment. An election for 2d lieutenant of the company was held at the armory on Sept. 12.

The next practice day for the regiment at Creedmoor will be Sept. 25, and Col. Appleton will probably be in command for the first time. Company drills will commence next month.

Twelfth New York.—Col. T. H. Barber.

MR. WYLIE, the efficient superintendent of the armory, among his many acquirements, can include that of a first-class photographer. During the recent tour of the regiment at camp Mr. Wylie took quite a number of views, which are perfect gems of the art. Co. B intend to give a first annual reunion, to which all its old members in good standing are to be invited. It is to be a regular gala occasion. There will be a banquet, recitations, vocal and instrumental music. There will be some home talent among the performers. A quartette, composed of Capts. Burns and Murphy and Lieuts. Harroun and Owen, will be among the entertainers, and Capt. Delafield, it is rumored, is to give a solo. It will be strictly a star party. A second entertainment, to which the ladies are to be invited, is to be given at a later date. Lieut. J. L. Erving has been unanimously elected 1st Lieutenant of Co. F. The meeting of the Board of Officers has been postponed till October. Capt. Owen, the regimental I. R. P., is a buster, and besides being a crack shot himself, is desirous that every man in the regiment may acquire the same distinction, and he is working hard to this end. The score of the latter at the recent Sea Girt match was highly creditable. No little surprise was occasioned when the fact became known that such exceptionally expert and reliable sharpshooters as Messrs. Dolan and Van Deusen received no invitation from the Inspector General of Rifle Practice to compete for places on the State Team. There are also other experts in the regiment that should have been invited. Company drills begin in October. It is rumored that a change is to be made concerning the band.

Thirteenth New York.—Col. D. E. Austin.

COL. AUSTIN has received a letter from Lieut.-Col. G. M. Gibson, commanding the 13th Battalion of Hamilton, Canada. After referring to the pleasures of the recent visit, Col. Gibson continues: "Will we go to Brooklyn? Yes, if we can get past the frontier. But the red tape line is pretty hard to burst through, and I anticipate great difficulty. In any case our visit could not take place before 1891. I enclose your sentiments touching the good results that are calculated to flow from these exchanges of international visits and courtesies. The exhibition of genuine fraternization given by the two 13ths on Friday evening had to my mind more significance than could be shown by any amount of three-cornered diplomatic correspondence between the Governments. On behalf of myself and the 13th here let me once more thank you for your kind expressions and assure you that we look forward with great interest to the next meeting of the two corps, which must take place somewhere in the not far off future."

Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

CAPT. LORIGAN, Co. A, in a circular to the company says in regard to the company visiting Richmond, Va., next sum-

mer: "The probabilities of the trip would be to leave New York some Saturday afternoon, next summer, at 3 P. M. per Old Dominion Line of steamers, spending one night in the ocean, arriving early next morning off the Virginian coast. Spending long enough time there to see the points of interest around that city, including the Gosport Navy-yard, etc. Thence by the same steamer, up the James River, passing Gen. Grant's headquarters at City Point, the Dutch Gap Canal and other historical points, arriving at Richmond Monday morning—or rail from Norfolk to Richmond, arriving at Richmond Sunday night.) Spending say about two days in Richmond visiting the very many historical places in and around it too numerous to mention. Thence about Wednesday morning by rail to Fredericksburg, stopping long enough to view that old historical town that was shelled by Gen. Burnside. Marye's Heights, Mr. Washington's tomb, the National Cemetery, etc., thence to Washington, spending a few hours there and arriving home Thursday morning."

"The above is merely a suggestion which can be prolonged or curtailed as may be determined by the company."

The regiment, with the exception of those members who have already qualified as marksmen, will proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice September 16. At least one commissioned officer must be present with each company, and see that the sights on the rifles of his command are properly blackened before the men approach the firing point on the range. Members are again notified that for non attendance at rifle practice during the season the full penalties will be imposed by Deinquency Court.

Officers commissioned—Major S. E. Japin, with rank from June 22, 1889, vice Bartlett, promoted. Second Lieut. Wm. H. Truman, with rank from June 19, 1889, vice Winterroth, promoted.

Resigned and honorably discharged—Captain Noah L. Cooley, Co. B. In the resignation of Capt. Cooley, his company and the regiment, says Col. Seward, loses the services of a faithful and efficient soldier. A comparison of the condition of Company B at the time of his assuming command and at the present time conveys no knowledge of laborious duty successfully performed, and no one is better informed of the difficulties encountered and obstacles removed than the commanding officer of the regiment, who takes this occasion to thank him for his services, and to wish him all future prosperity and happiness.

Twenty-second New York—Col. John T. Camp.

CO. D, CAPT. BARTLETT, have decided to hold a reception at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, Nov. 7, 1889. A number of desirable recruits have been secured and the company hope to show a marked increase in membership during the next few months. In fact, recruiting throughout the regiment has been very good. The rapid work on the new armory still continues and the roofing will be completed long before the snow flies.

The New Armory Committee, consisting of Capt. Leo, Capt. Lillendahl, and Capt. Dubois, have had made up a very neat "photo-gravure" of the new armory, which are now on sale at the armory, price \$1.50, framed. The 23d's rifle team are handicapped by the sudden departure of Maj. Pryor for the South, as Maj. Pryor is one of the best shots in the regiment. Pvt. F. S. Reynolds, Co. F, has been doing some remarkable shooting. This is his first season at Creedmoor and he has put up the score of 44 several times. Out of the 12 members of the team, four of them are from Co. F, viz.: 1st Sergt. J. A. Turney, Sergt. M. E. Burton, Q. M. Sergt. O. W. Valet, and Pvt. F. S. Reynolds. The work on the new armory is beginning to show. The 67th and 68th streets and 9th avenue walls are about finished. The excavating along the Boulevard front is through and work on the front is now being pushed.

Capt. C. A. Dubois, in Orders No. 5, Sept. 10, 1889, says: "It is with deep regret that I announce the sudden death of Corporal John Floyd, Tousey, whose date occurred at Vincennes, Ind., Sept. 7. By the death of Corp. Tousey this company has lost one of its most esteemed companions, and one ever to be found at his post when called him Corp. Tousey enlisted Jan. 27, 1885, and was promoted corporal April 2, 1889. During his connection with the company his active performance of all duties as a soldier, and his gentlemanly qualities as an associate, endeared him to us all. In respect to his memory the company room will be draped, and the commissioned officers of the company will wear the prescribed badge of mourning for 30 days."

Twenty-third New York—Col. J. N. Partridge.

SELECTING eight members of the regiment out of the twelve which constituted the New York State Team was a great compliment to the regiment. It would be hard to find a team that works in better unison than the one from this regiment, which argues well for the attention and instruction given to rifle shooting.

The committee to appraise the value of the site for the new armory decided that \$16,000 was an equitable value for the property. The site selected includes 17 lots, and is bounded by Atlantic avenue, Pacific street and Bedford and Franklin avenues. The report of the committee, it is thought, will be confirmed either this week or next. The valuation is some \$400 over the amount the land was offered the regiment for. Any suspicion or "a deal" is entirely removed. Although the necessary proceedings finally securing the site will be completed in a few weeks, ground will hardly be broken before next spring.

Colonel Partridge was in command of the regiment last Wednesday at the funeral of the late General R. C. Ward. Considering the short notice, the turnout was very good. On returning to the armory the boys were pretty well drenched with the rain. At present rifle practice is engaging the attention of the regiment.

Sixty-ninth New York—Col. Jas. Cavanagh.

In declaring the election of Sergt. Brown, Co. E, Capt. Coleman, null and void on account of there being more votes than voters, Col. Cavanagh's decision has been sustained both by the Judge Advocate-General and the Adjutant-General. A new election will have to be held. The instruction of recruits will take place on Monday and Friday evenings, and will be under the supervision of Lieut. Leonard. Sept. 17 and 26 are the practice days of the regiment at Creedmoor. Considerable disappointment was manifested over Sergt. F. Stewart being left off the State Team. The opinion that he would positively be on the team was indirectly official, and now the feeling is that he was fooled. Pvt. Finnegan was a winner in the long range match at Creedmoor. He is a fine shot.

Seventy-first New York—Col. Fred. Kopper.

CAPT. A. T. FRANCIS, Co. C, announces that the drills of that company will be resumed on Sept. 13, and will continue on each Friday evening until further notice. During September and October—nothing interfering and weather permitting—drills will be out of door. Men will bring their leggings to the armory on drill nights. Members should see the necessity of being present every Friday evening, especially those who neglected to go to camp, that they may be able to catch up and thus not retard the progress of the company. Sergt. Francis is ordered to assume the duties of Inspector of Rifle Practice for Co. C until further orders. The attention of the company is called to the fact that the opportunity for contesting for the "Zabriskie" prizes is growing less and those intending to do so should report to the Company I. R. P. at once.

CALIFORNIA.

THE eight days' encampment of the 2d Regiment, Col. Macdonald, closed Aug. 24 with a grand military reception tendered to the people of Monterey. The 2d had undoubtedly had the best week's encampment of any of those held by the different State military organizations this year. Col.

bear the ills we know than to fly to others we know not.

THE Court-martial case of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Fletcher, 2d Inf., will probably reach the President for action shortly after the return of Secretary Proctor to the War Department on Tuesday next. This, of course, argues dismissal, but there is a strong impression that the President will modify the sentence.

SATURDAY of this week, September 14, will be a great day at Fort Leavenworth, the occasion being the unveiling of a handsome monument in honor and memory of the late General U. S. Grant.

DIVISION and Department commanders are now busily engaged with their annual reports, which are due in Washington early in October.

THE St. Louis Post-Despatch recruit was not long enough in the service to learn the requirements of the Army Regulations, or of the obligation of obedience to them and to the General Orders issued from time to time for the guidance of the Service; otherwise he would have learned from paragraph 1271, A. R. and G. O. No. 52, June 18, 1889, that he was, in addition to his regular clothing allowance, allowed five dollars during the first year of enlistment for having his clothing altered and fitted to his person. Thus the obligation to clothe the soldier properly of which we spoke is already met. There ought not to be any necessity for alterations, however, if proper care is taken in preparing estimates with a view to obtaining correct sizes such as will fit the men for whom the garments are intended. The fact that this recruit-reporter made so much of his story out of whole cloth may perhaps account for his coming short in his clothing allowance. An officer, formerly on recruiting duty at Jefferson Barracks, sends to the Detroit Free Press a vigorous contradiction of the statements concerning the treatment of recruits at that post, characterizing Woodward's assertions concerning the guardhouse as "brutally false, malicious, and born in the brain of one whose knowledge of truth, or use of the same, is limited to the bread and butter character of his journalism."

THE committee on "Marine Defences of Pacific Coast Ports," at a meeting held in San Francisco, Aug. 29, submitted an elaborate report, a portion of which says: "As Carthage in her prime was mistress of the Mediterranean, so San Francisco should be mistress of the Pacific Ocean. Around San Francisco bay is clustered most of the wealth of California; the last assessment list showed it was \$936,000,000. Only 3 per cent. of this sum is estimated by the Board of Fortifications as being required to place this harbor in a fair state of defence, namely, \$28,000,000. The value of cargoes cleared from this port in 1888 was \$836,735,964, and increasing at the rate of \$20,000,000 per year. One per cent. of this for four years would make the Golden Gate impregnable. Yet every dollar of our property, every industry, is exposed to easy capture."

A LONDON correspondent of the New York Times writes: "Sir Francis Grenfell, is in England again. Full reports reveal now for the first time the real extent of his services in organizing out of the gentle and unresisting fellahs an Egyptian army which will actually fight. All this receives full recognition here, and Grenfell is looked to as probably the coming man in the English Army. He is still under fifty, and one of the junior generals. Another junior English general will visit America soon. I refer to the Queen's third son, the Duke of Connaught, who will then resign his Bombay command. He is an extremely nice sort of fellow, who works diligently at soldiering without any special talent for it, as, indeed, none of his race ever had, but all dreams that he will achieve a distinction in the field were long since dissipated."

THE actual strength of the two fleets into which the British naval vessels were divided during the recent manœuvres in armored ships stands as follows:

Vessels over 10 knot speed—	Achill.	Britain.
Battle-ships first class.....	3	2
Battle-ships second class.....	1	2
Battle-ships third class.....	0	0
Cruisers.....	2	4
Vessels not more than 10-knot speed—		
Battle-ships first class.....	2	2
Battle-ships second class.....	2	5
Battle-ships third class.....	1	1
Cruisers.....	0	0
	11	16

The proportion in armored vessels numerically this year is 16 to 11, while last year it was as 13 to 9. In 1888 the numbers of protected and unprotected

cruisers stood—Britain 13, to Achill 10; they now stand—Britain 20, to Achill 10.

ORDERS directing the seven non-commissioned officers who successfully passed departmental boards during the present year for appointments as second lieutenants in the Army, to appear before a board to be convened at Fort Monroe next month for final examination have been prepared, and will be issued upon the return of Secretary Proctor to Washington, the early part of next week. If these young men are successful in the final examination their appointment will be assured very shortly thereafter, as there are already three vacancies in the infantry and three prospective by the resignation on Sept. 14 of Lieutenant Camp; on Nov. 3 by the resignation of Lieutenant Putnam, and upon the confirmation of Major MacArthur as Assistant Adjutant General. There are also three staff positions soon to be filled, which will increase the total of assured vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant to nine by the time the Senate convenes. There are, however, still five additional second lieutenants in the Engineer Corps, six in the artillery, and after the assignment this week of Cadet Young to the 10th Cavalry one in the cavalry arm. Cadet Young could have been assigned to one of the vacancies in the infantry, but it was considered more just to the other members of his class who graduated before him, and who still remain as additional, that he should be assigned also as an additional.

IT is the impression at Army Headquarters that Gen. Crook will select either the 7th or 18th Infantry for service in the Department of Texas, in compliance with recent G. O. 69. The fact that the former has never been in Texas and has had a good long tour in its present department, suggests the idea that this may be the regiment selected for transfer, but no intimation has yet come to the War Department from Gen. Crook to that effect. Though there may be some changing around of troops within General Stanley's command to make room for the regiment coming, he will probably not suffer the loss of any other troops, as since the 8th Cavalry left there a year ago the Department has really been short a regiment.

A CORRESPONDENT raises a question as to whether the advice to soldiers, quoted in the JOURNAL of last week, was not really offered by John the Baptist instead of by our Saviour. The article in which the quotation referred to appeared was written by the son of a clergyman, who must be presumed to know all about Scripture, by a graduate of the Military Academy, who must of necessity know all about war. Hence, we are surprised that our correspondent should venture to differ from him on a mixed question of religion and war. He should remember that some of the most damnable heresies the world has ever known have resulted from unauthorized interpretations of Scripture.

AN Albany despatch announces that Gov. Hill has appointed Col. Thos. H. Barber, 12th Regt., N.G.S.N. Y., as Inspector-General vice Gen. Emil Schaefer, resigned. The appointment is an excellent one, and if Col. Barber accepts it the State will gain a most accomplished Inspector-General, while the 12th Regiment will lose its valued chief.

THE Pioneer Press, in a long article on "Desertions, their Cause and Prevention," expresses the opinion that chiefly "desertions have been encouraged by the fact that deserters have not been followed up with sufficient zeal and that there has evidently been too much laxity in the matter of capturing deserters and bringing them back to their regiments."

FROM Fort Shaw, Mont., a correspondent writes, saying: "I hope to see the day come when those in authority will give every post in the Army the following necessities: 1. A minister of the gospel; 2. A competent school teacher; 3. A canteen."

THE San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is making strenuous efforts in behalf of the commercial interests of the Pacific Coast and with that end in view will use its influence towards the building up of a powerful Navy.

THE enlisted retired list of the Army is gradually growing. It comprises 240 names of worthy veterans, who have served their country faithfully for 30 years and upwards.

The official report in the recent test of the Clark deflective armor will not be made for some time yet, as it is the desire of the Chief of Ordnance to make a personal inspection of the present condition of the target and to have a series of drawings and photographs made of it. A preliminary report, however, will probably soon be made by the Advisory Board, the tenor of which will be against its adoption for the purpose intended.

CELEBRATION BATTLE OF NORTH POINT.

THE rainy weather has greatly interfered with the exposition celebration at Baltimore—except so far as the sham battle, reproducing the conflict at North Point, was concerned, which was fought over again, without casualty, on Sept. 12, 1889. Advice from Baltimore state that about three thousand soldiers were in line, in fatigue uniforms. Lieut. J. S. Bull personated the unfortunate British general, Ross, while General Clinton P. Paine, Chief of Cav., Md. N. G., represented General Samuel Smith. General Ross was attired in a red coat with gold trimmings, dark trousers and boots, and an ornamental military chapeau.

Colonel Gaither, of the 5th Maryland Regiment, took the role of Gen. Brooke, who assumed command after Gen. Ross was killed. Gen. J. H. Gibson, U. S. A., personated Gen. John H. Stricker, of the Maryland Brigade. The battle ground was the infield of the Pimlico racecourse, and embraced the area of about one square mile. Plans marking the position of the regiments and battalions of the opposing armies were carefully prepared.

The force comprised all of the Maryland National Guard, U. S. regulars from Fort McHenry and Washington, and visiting organizations from Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia and District of Columbia.

For one and a half hours the battle waged fiercely. The troops behaved magnificently, and the scene as viewed from the grand stand was one long to be remembered. The movements of the regulars as they swung into line with clocklike precision were simply superb, and evoked from the spectators well merited applause. The batteries worked to a nicely. At times the great field was covered with smoke, and as cannon after cannon was fired the noise was deafening. At intervals the shells would burst in mid air.

Between the firing could be heard the orders of the officers directing their men to advance or fall back. At one time the opposing armies occupied the entire field, and as they advanced upon each other the scene was as perfect a reproduction of a real fight as one would wish to see.

The officers on horseback had a hard time of it. In the heat of the conflict their horses would sink into the soft ground, and in trying to regain their footing would throw their riders. Colonel Gaither was one of the unfortunate. Down he went while leading his men, and when he arose his uniform was covered with Pimlico clay. Notwithstanding these mishaps, both officers and men behaved admirably, and the twelve thousand people who braved the elements to see the sport were amply repaid for the discomforts they were forced to endure.

The officers at Fort McHenry, says a despatch, are taking much interest in the bombardment on Friday night, September 13. The entire detachment of troops will take part—Battery I, Capt. Myrick; Bat. D, Capt. Knower, and Bat. G. Lieut. Williams. Bat. I will be assigned to the field and siege guns. Bat. G will be stationed in the covered-way. Bat. D will be assigned to the 15-inch guns. If the programme is strictly adhered to, the fort will open fire on the little boat with siege and field pieces. A little magazine has been built on the top of the water battery, which will be loaded with commercial dynamite. This composition makes lots of noise, but has but little power when compared with the 75 per cent. dynamite. The fleet will send up rockets during the bombardment. Col. Livingston will have command of the soldiers at the fort, and Capt. Yates the fleet.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Upon the completion of his duties at Camp S. B. Luce, Fisher's Island, Capt. Robert J. Gibson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will return to Fort Trumbull. (S.O. 209, Sept. 13, Div. Attl.)

G. C. M. will meet at Jackson Barracks, Sept. 18. Detail: Lieut. Col. Richard H. Jackson, Capt. Joe B. Campbell, Capt. Frederick Fuger, 1st Lieut. Leverett H. Walker, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Theodore H. Eckerson, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Clarence P. Townsley, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Zebulon B. Vance, Jr., 19th Inf., and 2d Lieut. George F. Landers, 4th Art., J. Ad. (S. O. 209, Sept. 13, Div. Attl.)

Capt. S. C. Kellogg, 5th Cav., will visit the battlefield of Chickamauga to complete the map of that place. Leave for one month is granted 1st Lt. E. S. Dudley, 2d Art. At the request of Mrs. Armes, a board to consist of Surgeons J. S. Billings and W. Matthews, U. S. A., will meet at the Army Medical Museum, Washington, to examine as to the mental condition of Capt. G. A. Armes, U. S. A., retired, with a view to his incarceration in an insane asylum. The leave of Lieut. Carl Reichmann, 24th Inf., is extended one month. The leave of 1st Lieut. Chas. H. Heyl, 23d Inf., is extended one month. Leave is granted Capt. J. M. Burns, 17th Inf., for six months from Nov. 1. (S. O., Sept. 13, H. Q. A.)

THE President on Tuesday designated Col. Wm. P. Craighill, Engineer Corps, to be a member of the Lighthouse Board, to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Col. Wilson to West Point.

CADET CHARLES YOUNG has been appointed an additional 2d lieutenant, 2d Cavalry. This is the colored cadet who failed last June in mathematics and was given another chance during the summer to make good his deficiency.

MR. FRANK BROOKS UPHAM, son of Capt. F. K. Upham, 1st U. S. Cav., successfully passed the examination at Annapolis, and has entered the Naval Academy as a cadet. He was appointed from Montana, and reported at Annapolis Sept. 2.

It is not generally known that there was an American Governor of Emin Bey's province in Africa, which has recently attracted so much attention, owing to Stanley's Relief Expedition. Colonel H. G. Prout, who is now editor of the Railroad Gazette, was the immediate successor of Gen. Gordon, as Governor of the Equatorial Province, and was one of his most trusted friends. It is announced that in the November Scribner Col. Prout will fully describe Emin Bey's province, and will give many most interesting recollections of Gen. Gordon, with extracts from some unique private correspondence, and with a number of fac-similes of Gordon's letters and maps.

THE STATE TROOPS.

CREEDMOOR.

THE 17th annual fall meeting of the N. R. A., which began at Creedmoor Sept. 10th, was interfered with by the most violent wind and rain storm ever experienced during a meeting, and which continued incessantly to Sept. 13, making scoring and shooting both uncomfortable and difficult.

Despite the great disadvantages experienced by the shooters, some big scores were recorded, which demonstrates forcibly the advance in rifle shooting and that reliable marksmen provided with good weapons can give a proper account of themselves even under the most adverse weather conditions.

The most important matches were decided after the JOURNAL went to press; and as several others are continuous throughout the week, it will be impossible to give the complete returns until our next issue.

The Wimbledon cup match, 1,000 yards, 30 shots, any rifle within the rules, was won by Major C. H. Gaus, I. R. P., 3d Brigade, N. Y., his score being 107 points out of a possible 150—this in a wind blowing something like 45 miles an hour, accompanied by rain, is highly creditable—and without a miss.

The Tiffany Match, 200 yards off-hand, 7 shots, standard target, the aggregate of three scores to count, was competed for, but it was finally decided to shoot the match over again at a later day. The leading score, however, in the first attempt was made by W. C. Johnson, Massachusetts State Team, 56 points (including 4 points allowance M.L. rifle) out of a possible 105. Wednesday, the 11th, the rain and wind was just as bad as on the previous day.

The Judd Match was shot, there being some fifty aspirants for honors; distance, 200 yards, standing, 7 shots, the aggregate of 2 scores to count for first five prizes.

First Prize—An elegant marble mantel clock, with bronze top ornament and side pieces of bronze, value \$50, presented by Messrs. Benedict Bros. of No. 171 Broadway. Twenty-five cash prizes, viz.: \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10; six of \$8, seven of \$6, and eight of \$5 each.

Sergt. F. A. Wells, 23d N. Y., won—score, 62 points out of a possible 70. The winners of the remaining prizes were to be determined later. The scores were:

Sergt. Frederick A. Wells, 32, 30-62; J. J. Mountjoy, 31, 31-62; John F. Klein, 31, 30-61; O. J. Gunnin, 31, 30-61; W. G. Hussey, 31, 30-61; W. C. Johnston, 31, 30-61; J. M. Carrere, 31; Frank Connolly, 30; E. J. Cross, 30; J. M. Johnston, 30; G. R. Russell, 30; W. Stokes, 30; G. S. Scott, Jr., 30; L. T. Furnsworth, 30; C. W. Simmons, 30; Thos. J. Dolan, 30; S. Bumstead, 29; Thos. Connolly, 29; Geo. Doyle, 29; W. S. Horton, 29; F. E. Bradley, 29; G. L. Hoffman, 29; A. T. Weston, 28; G. W. Colston, 28; R. B. Eedes, 28; C. B. Pratt, 28; Reed Watkins, 28; E. W. Newton, 28.

Two of the competitors will be thrown out, and the order of precedence of the accepted scores fixed by the executive officer.

The long range military match—Any military rifle, including specials; 800 and 900 yards; any position; 15 shots at each distance; brought out 8 competitors; there were 6 prizes, viz., \$15, \$10, and 4 of \$5, each. The scores in detail in order of merit were as follows:

	Yds.	Shots.	Tot.
Pvt. Peter Finnegan, 60th N. Y.	800	35441234054554-56	
	900	45553353254500-56-112	
Pvt. Alex. Stein, 7th N. Y.	800	55405425554455-61	
	900	24044255430305-47-108	
Sergt. T. J. Dolan, 12th N. Y.	800	45443044435343-55	
	900	53236051304443-47-102	
Maj. C. H. Gaus, 3d Brig., N. Y.	800	42393412234545-45	
	900	554532324303-53-96	
Sergt. W. M. Merrill, Mass. V. M.	800	0245444A5925423-45	
	900	0224344353430-46-91	
Capt. J. S. Shepherd, 23d N. Y.	800	55440503700050-37	
	900	2343540434343-83-90	
Sergt. H. C. Weagaff, Penn. N.G.	800	23245534125454-56	
	900	02335040130004-27-83	
Sergt. Frank Stuart, 60th N. Y.	800	30614203549300-36	
	900	4002303390000-18-54	

The President's Match, for the military championship of the United States of America, divided into two stages, was shot on Sept. 12. The first stage was 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each. Competitors to shoot with the rifle of the model issued by the State they represent or U. S. Springfield rifle, .50 calibre Remington rifles allowed one point at 500 yards, 17 prizes. W. L. Merrill, Mass. V. M., was the winner, scoring 60 points out of a possible 70. The other prize winners in this stage, in their order of merit, were as follows:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Tot.
W. L. Merrill, Massachusetts	26	34	60
W. G. Hussey, Massachusetts	31	27	58
J. J. Mountjoy, Pennsylvania	27	30	57
C. S. Gaus, 3d Brigade, N. Y.	27	29	56
R. B. Eades, Massachusetts	28	28	56
J. McCauley, Supernumerary	24	32	55
C. C. Foster, 5th Massachusetts	24	31	55
J. H. Foote, 7th N. Y.	25	30	55
T. J. Dolan, 12th N. Y.	35	29	55
W. C. Johnston, Jr., 2d Brig., Mass.	28	27	55
J. M. Johnson, 2d Massachusetts	28	26	54
H. Mehard, 1st Pennsylvania	25	28	53
G. Doyle, 5th Massachusetts	24	25	53
G. R. Russell, 5th Massachusetts	28	25	53
W. Underwood, 7th N. Y.	22	30	52
S. S. Bumstead, 5th Massachusetts	26	29	52
F. Stuart, 60th N. Y.	26	26	52

Twenty others shot, making from 52 to 32 points.

The second stage, open to all prize-winners in the first stage; 600 yards, 10 shots; any position; rifles same as in first stage. Prize—The Mid-Haage Championship of America for one year, and cash \$25, to be awarded to the competitor making the highest aggregate in both stages.

Lieut. John Macaulay, Co. A, 12th Regt., had the honor of winning this match, his total score of both stages being 96 points out of a possible 120. Only 12 of the 17 shooters completed their scores at the

second stage. The combined scores of both stages completed are as follows:

	First Stage.	600 Yards.	Total.
J. Macaulay, Co. A, 12th N. Y.	55	41	96
George H. Russell, 5th Mass.	53	42	95
W. G. Hussey, 5th Mass.	58	35	93
George Doyle, 5th Mass.	58	36	92
S. S. Bumstead, 2d Mass.	52	39	91
R. B. Eades, 2d Mass.	56	32	88
W. L. Merrill, 5th Mass.	60	27	87
C. C. Foster, 5th Mass.	55	29	84
W. C. Johnston, 2d Brigade, Mass.	55	28	83
T. J. Dolan, 12th Regt., N. Y.	55	27	82
J. M. Johnson, 2d Mass.	54	22	76

DEFECTS IN MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE.

AND SUPERIORITY OVER THE UNITED STATES SPRINGFIELD.

A MEMBER of the Massachusetts volunteer militia rifle team in a letter to "Shooting and Fishing," describing how their team were victorious in England, among other interesting things, says:

"But where our chief advantage came in was the superiority of our gun over theirs. I think that in any matches shot between Englishmen and Americans, with the present national arm of each, that the Americans will invariably prove the winners if the matches are at no greater distance than mid ranges, and if the American team is a representative one. The Martini-Henry rifle, aside from the sights, I consider a better gun than the Springfield; it is as good at 200 yards, and at 500 and 600, and longer distances it is unquestionably superior; mainly because it takes a 15-grains heavier charge of powder and shoots a patched bullet, which does away with the liability of leading, which is one of the chief faults of the Springfield, especially when it is new. Again, the breech mechanism is infinitely superior to the Springfield, speaking from a marksman's standpoint. It is very similar to the Sharp's. When the trigger is pressed the firing pin moves three-eighths of an inch and the gun is discharged. The Springfield still has those relics of barbarism, the side lock and hammer. When the shooter pulls the trigger he has to hold the gun with the grip of death to keep his sights from wandering from the bullet while the hammer is on its journey to the firing pin, and, as if this was not enough, he has to still further strain every nerve of his body to prevent the sledge like blow of the hammer from disarranging his aim."

"The one reason of our winning the matches, in my humble opinion, was the infinite superiority of our sights to those of the Martini-Henry. Regarding the Buffington sights and our clean cut front sight, nothing need be said, as all are aware that they are as near perfect as it is possible to make military sights. The barley corn front sight and elevating bar rear sight—with no wind gauge—of the Martini-Henry, are simply antediluvian; barbarous is not the word. They are in no way superior to the sights of the old Springfield musket of the late war. I think the uncertainty of these sights is the reason why you will so often see them best shots go completely to pieces."

Seventh New York.—Colonel D. Appleton.

COL. APPLETON has appointed Lieut. W. C. Fisk on his staff as adjutant. Lieut. Fisk has been a member of the regiment for nearly 20 years. He joined the 7th Company March 24, 1871, was transferred to the 1st Company Nov. 25, 1876, was promoted sergeant March 31, 1879, 2d lieutenant April 13, 1881, and 1st lieutenant May 29, 1882. The appointment is an excellent one in every respect.

Capt. G. W. Rand, Co. F, in a company order dated Sept. 9, 1889, announces that, having been elected captain of the company and duly commissioned, he hereby assumes command, and says: "The promotion of Capt. Daniel Appleton to be colonel of the 7th Regiment is an honor which should be remembered by every member (past and present) of Co. F. His record in the company and regiment is familiar to all and his example, that of a soldier, gentleman and friend, stands unsurpassed in the history of the regiment. An election for 2d lieutenant of the company was held at the armory on Sept. 12.

The next practice day for the regiment at Creedmoor will be Sept. 25, and Col. Appleton will probably be in command for the first time. Company drills will commence next month.

Twelfth New York.—Col. T. H. Barber.

MR. WYLIE, the efficient superintendent of the armory, among his many acquirements, can include that of a first-class photographer. During the recent tour of the regiment at camp Mr. Wylie took quite a number of views, which are perfect gems of the art. Co. B intend to give a first annual reunion, to which all its old members in good standing are to be invited. It is to be a regular gala occasion. There will be a banquet, recitations, vocal and instrumental music. There will be some home talent among the performers. A quartette, composed of Capts. Burns and Murphy and Lieuts. Harroun and Owen, will be among the entertainers, and Capt. Delafield, it is rumored, is to give a solo. It will be strictly a star party. A second entertainment, to which the ladies are to be invited, is to be given at a later date. Lieut. J. L. Ewing has been unanimously elected 1st Lieutenant of Co. F. The meeting of the Board of Officers has been postponed till October. Capt. Owen, the regimental I. R. P., is a buster, and besides being a crack shot himself, is desirous that every man in the regiment may acquire the same distinction, and he is working hard to this end. The score of the latter at the recent Sea Girl match was highly creditable. No little surprise was occasioned when the fact became known that such exceptionally expert and reliable sharpshooters as Messrs. Dolan and Van Deusen received no invitation from the Inspector General of Rifle Practice to compete for places on the State Team. There are also other experts in the regiment that should have been invited. Company drills begin in October. It is rumored that a change is to be made concerning the band.

Thirteenth New York—Col. D. E. Austen.

COL. AUSTEN has received a letter from Lieut.-Col. G. M. Gibson, commanding the 13th Battalion of Hamilton, Canada. After referring to the pleasures of the recent visit, Col. Gibson continues: "Will we go to Brooklyn? Yes, if we can get past the frontier. But the red tape line is pretty hard to burst through, and I anticipate great difficulty. In any case our visit could not take place before 1891. I reciprocate your sentiments touching the good results that are calculated to flow from these exchanges of international visits and courtesies. The exhibition of genuine fraternization given by the two 13ths on Friday evening had to my mind more significance than could be shown by any amount of three-cornered diplomatic correspondence between the Governments. On behalf of myself and the 13th here let me once more thank you for your kind expressions and assure you that we look forward with great interest to the next meeting of the two corps, which must take place somewhere in the not far off future."

Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

CAPT. LORING, Co. A, in a circular to the company says in regard to the company visiting Richmond, Va., next sum-

mer: "The probabilities of the trip would be to leave New York some Saturday afternoon, next summer, at 3 P. M. for Old Dominion Line of steamers, spending one night in the ocean, arriving early next morning off the Virginia coast. Spending long enough time there to see the points of interest around that city, including the Gosport Navy-yard, etc. Thence by the same steamer, up the James River, passing Gen. Grant's headquarters at City Point, the Dutch Gap Canal and other historical points, arriving at Richmond Monday morning—or rail from Norfolk to Richmond, arriving at Richmond Sunday night. Spending say about two days in Richmond visiting the very many historical places in and around it too numerous to mention. Thence about Wednesday morning by rail to Fredericksburg, stopping long enough to view that old historical town that was shelled by Gen. Burnside. Marye's Heights, Mr. Washington, spending a few hours there and arriving home Thursday morning."

"The above is merely a suggestion which can be prolonged or curtailed as may be determined by the company."

The regiment, with the exception of those members who have already qualified as marksmen, will proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice September 16. At least one commissioned officer must be present with each company, and see that the sights on the rifles of his command are properly blackened before the men approach the firing point on the range. Members are again notified that for non attendance at rifle practice during the season the full penalties will be imposed by Decency.

Officers commissioned—Major S. E. Japna, with rank from June 22, 1889, vice Bartlett, promoted. Second Lieut. Wm. H. Truman, with rank from June 19, 1889, vice Winteroth, promoted.

Resigned and honorably discharged—Captain Noah L. Coehe, Co. B. In the resignation of Capt. Coehe, his company and the regiment, says Col. Seward, loses the services of a faithful and efficient soldier. A comparison of the condition of Company B at the time of his assuming command and at the present time shows the knowledge of laborious duty successfully performed, and no one is better informed of the difficulties encountered and obstacles removed than the commanding officer of the regiment, who takes this occasion to thank him for his services, and to wish him all future prosperity and happiness.

Twenty-second New York—Col. John T. Camp.

Co. D, CAPT. BARTLETT, have decided to hold a reception at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, Nov. 7, 1889. A number of desirable recruits have been secured and the company hope to show a marked increase in membership during the next few months. In fact, recruiting throughout the regiment has been very good. The rapid work on the new armory still continues and the roofing will be completed long before the snow flies.

The New Armory Committee, consisting of Capt. Leo, Capt. Lillendahl, and Capt. DuBois, have had made up a very neat "photo-gravure" of the new armory, which are now on sale at the armory, price \$1.50, framed. The 22d's rifle team are handicapped by the sudden departure of Maj. Pryor for the South, as Maj. Pryor is one of the best shots in the regiment. Pvt. F. S. Reynolds, Co. F, has been doing some remarkable shooting. This is his first season at Creedmoor, and he has put up the score of 44 several times. Out of the 12 members of the team, four of them are from Co. F, viz.: 1st Sergt. J. A. Turney, Sergt. M. E. Burton, Q. M. Sergt. G. W. Valet, and Pvt. F. S. Reynolds. The work on the new armory is beginning to show. The 67th and 68th streets and 9th avenue walls are about finished. The excavating along the Boulevard front is through and work on the "front" is now being pushed.

Capt. C. A. DuBois, in Orders No. 5, Sept. 10, 1889, says: "It is with deep regret that I announce the sudden death of Corporal John Floyd, Tousey, whose death occurred at Vineland, N. J., Sept. 7. By the death of Corp. Tousey this company has lost one of its most esteemed companions, and one ever to be found at his post when duty called him. Corp. Tousey enlisted Jan. 27, 1885, and was promoted corporal April 2, 1886. During his connection with the company his active performance of all duties as a soldier, and his gentlemanly qualities as an associate, endeared him to us all. In respect to his memory the company room will be draped, and the commissioned officers of the company will wear the prescribed badge of mourning for 30 days."

Twenty-third New York—Col. J. N. Partridge.

SELECTING eight members of the regiment out of the twelve which constituted the New York State Team was a great compliment to the regiment. It would be hard to find a team that works in better unison than the one from this regiment, which argues well for the attention and instruction given to rifle shooting.

The committee to appraise the value of the site for the new armory decided that \$16,000 was an equitable value for the property. The site selected includes 47 lots, and is bounded by Atlantic avenue, Pacific street and Bedford and Franklin avenues. The report of the committee, it is thought, will be confirmed either this week or next. The valuation is some \$400 over the amount the land was offered the regiment for. Any suspicion or "a deal" is entirely removed. Although the necessary proceedings finally securing the site will be completed in a few weeks, ground will hardly be broken before next spring.

Colonel Partridge was in command of the regiment last Wednesday at the funeral of the late General H. C. Ward. Considering the short notice, the turnout was very good. On returning to the armory the boys were pretty well drenched with the rain. At present rifle practice is engaging the attention of the regiment.

Sixty-ninth New York—Col. Jas. Cavanagh.

In declaring the election of Sergt. Brown, Co. E, Capt. Coleman, null and void on account of there being more votes than voters, Col. Cavanagh's decision has been sustained both by the Judge Advocate-General and the Adjutant-General. A new election will have to be held. The instruction of recruits will take place on Monday and Friday evenings, and will be under the supervision of Lieut. Leonard, Sept. 17 and 26 are the practice days of the regiment at Creedmoor. Considerable disappointment was manifested over Sergt. F. Stewart being left off the State Team. The opinion that he would positively be on the team was indirectly official, and now the feeling is that he was fooled. Pvt. Finnegan was a winner in the long range match at Creedmoor. He is a fine shot.

Seventy-first New York—Col. Fred. Kopper.

CAPT. A. T. FRANCIS, Co. C, announces that the drills of that company will be resumed on Sept. 13, and will continue on each Friday evening until further notice. During September and October—nothing interfering and weather permitting—drills will be out of doors. Men will bring their leggings to the armory on drill nights. Members should see the necessity of being present every Friday evening, especially those who neglected to go to camp, that they may be able to catch up and thus not retard the progress of the company. Sergt. Francis is ordered to assume the duties of Inspector of Rifle Practice for Co. C until further orders. The attention of the company is called to the fact that the opportunity for contesting for the "Zarbriskie" prize is growing less and those intending to do so should report to the Company I. R. P. at once.

CALIFORNIA.

THE eight days' encampment of the 2d Regiment, Col. Macdonald, closed Aug. 24 with a grand military reception tendered to the people of Monterey. The 2d had undoubtedly had the best week's encampment of any of those held by the different State military organizations this year. Col.

Macdonald worked hard towards making the camp a success. Instead of taking his men into camp incumbered with dress uniforms, he issued an order to the effect that during the week only fatigue uniforms would be permitted to be worn. As a result the men had the appearance of regulars, and were prevented from making a picnic of the week's encampment. One whole week was devoted to drilling by own its effect upon the men. Col. Macdonald has been in command of the regiment but a few weeks, yet in this time he has thoroughly demonstrated his abilities and has shown his men what course he proposes to take in bringing the command up to a proper standing. The regiment left camp for their armory in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 25.

MAINE.

The troops of this State, in command of Brig.-Gen. H. L. Mitchell, went into camp at Augusta, Me., for five days from Aug. 23. The camp site, which was known as Camp Burleigh, is now the property of the State. The location is one of the most desirable in New England. The field embraces sixty three acres of perfectly level land, located on the highest of the terraces which form the bold western bank of the Kennebec, at that city. It is an elevated site, commanding a wide and varied panoramic view of the Kennebec valley, at just the right distance removed from the city, proper. Being so elevated, no location could possibly be more healthy. The drainage is perfect, the air warm and dry (a refreshing breeze was present during every day of the encampment), and all the sanitary conditions such as cannot possibly be improved upon. Having purchased the field, the State has erected permanent and convenient buildings for the uses of the various important departments of the militia, which has been done at a cost but little above that of leasing ground for the encampment, where it has been necessary to do this in holding the annual muster in some parts of the State in years past. Brig.-Gen. Mitchell and staff arrived at camp on Aug. 23. Adjt.-Gen. Sprague and a corps of assistants were on the ground, Aug. 19, getting the camp in order. Never before in the history of the State militia have the details been so carefully arranged previous to going into camp, and the men found everything in readiness for them and in the best of order.

The commands present, with their strength, the first day was as follows: Brigade commander and staff, 12; 1st Regt., Col. Lucas H. Kendall, commanding; 35; 2d Regt., Col. Victor Brett, commanding; 32; 1st Battery, Capt. O. T. Despeaux, commanding. Total, 69.

In a general order issued by Gen. Mitchell on the arrival of the troops it was directed that between reveille and retreat sentinels salute all officers by presenting arms. Neither officers nor soldiers while on guard will remove their clothing or accoutrements. The field officer of the day was charged with the duty of superintending a school of instruction for each relief of the guard under his command, to the end that every officer and enlisted man composing that guard be fully instructed in his duty and impressed with the fact that from the appearance of the sentinel, more than any other thing, an organization is judged as to its discipline and drill. He was ordered to take particular care to see that no sentinel was trifled or interfered with in any manner.

The routine of camp duty was as follows: Assembly of trumpeters, 5.50 A. M.; reveille, 6 A. M.; assembly, 6.10 A. M.; roll call, set up drill and police of quarters to immediately follow; mess call, 7 A. M.; surgeon's call, 7.30 A. M.; assembly of trumpeters, 4.45 P. M.; assembly of guard details, 7.55 A. M.; adjutant's call, 8 A. M.; inspection of quarters, 8.30 A. M.; drill call, 9.15 A. M.; assembly, 9.25 A. M.; adjutant's call, 9.30 A. M.; recall, 11.30 A. M.; orderly hour, 1st sergeant's call, 12 M.; mess call, 12.15 P. M.; drill call, 1.45 P. M.; assembly, 1.55 P. M.; adjutant's call, 2 P. M.; recall, 4 P. M.; assembly of trumpeters and dress parade call, 4.45 P. M.; assembly, 4.55 P. M.; adjutant's call, 5 P. M.; mess call, 6 P. M.; retreat, 6.30 P. M.; assembly will immediately follow retreat and inspection and muster will immediately follow roll call; tattoo, 10.30 P. M.; assembly immediately following roll call; time, 11 P. M.

The ceremony of brigade guard mounting was well performed. Guard duty and company and battalion drills were, taken as a whole, very good. There were, of course, a few errors at first, but every drill showed improvement in all parts. Many companies, however, should be more thoroughly drilled before coming to camp. All the officers and men were anxious to do their best. Brig.-Gen. Mitchell helped in perfecting the guard mounting, and with the assistance of the officer of the guard did much to ensure proficiency in the performance of that portion of camp duty. The men seem anxious and willing to learn. At night the camp was quiet and orderly. The rations were of the best and gave universal satisfaction. Col. Philbrook, Commissary Plummer, and Commissary Sergeant Kimball certainly deserved praise in this connection, as the bill of fare for any meal served at Camp Burleigh was varied and well calculated to suit the palate of the most exacting.

One of the most interesting departments on the field was the hospital, under the charge of Medical Director Thayer. It is now under United States rule as a regular hospital for the brigade, and possesses a complete ambulance corps, consisting of one man detailed from each company, and an instructor and all the paraphernalia for the speedy treatment of all forms of disease and disability. The corps were given thorough drill under the charge of Asst. Surg. Bradbury, and showed considerable aptness in the careful manipulation of the sick.

Adjt.-Gen. Sprague issued 650 new coats in exchange for the old ones which "were called in." The new garments are very neat and give general satisfaction.

Individual rifle practice took place, as well as skirmishing, and an excellent record made and the Frontier Guards, of Eastport, an unattached company, in a skirmish match with 30 men made a score of 1,021. This, it is said, beats all records in America, and adds one more to the laurels already won by this company. Both in company team and general company shooting it has beaten all records in the United States, either in the Regular Service or in the National Guard. The men are every one crack shots, practice uncasingly, and they are one of the best drilled companies in the Maine service. No time was wasted, and drills were held and instruction given at every opportunity. Brigade dress parade was held in the evening, and the ceremony was well performed. The drills of the battery gave great satisfaction. On Aug. 29 a very large number of visitors were in camp. Among the many were Major W. M. Dunn, U. S. A., Fort Preble, detailed as U. S. Government Inspector; Col. S. H. Leonard, 13th Mass. V. M.; Adjt.-Gen. Dalton, of Mass., and Col. Harrison A. Wheeler, of the 2d Inf. Regt. Major O. E. Michaels, U. S. A., commandant of the Kennebec Arsenal, showed great interest in the success of the muster, having been almost in constant attendance. Gov. Burleigh was present in camp and was highly pleased with its success. He made the grand rounds and qualified as a marksman. On the afternoon of the 29th a review was held before the Governor. An excellent showing was made.

Following the review was a sham battle in which the entire 1st Brigade, under the command of Gen. Mitchell, participated. The battery opened the engagement, the 2d Regiment deploying as skirmishers at the same time. The 1st was then sent out to the support of the 2d, and the latter returned only to follow up the 1st with a bayonet charge. Blank cartridges were used and commands given by the bugle.

Brigade dress parade came at 5.30 o'clock and was most successful. At the conclusion of the parade Co. E, 1st Regt., marched to brigade headquarters and gave an exhibition drill, the movements being most perfect, and the visiting officers were delighted with the machine-like work of Capt. Hartnett's men and applauded to the echo.

Serenades and concerts were given by the several bands and were greatly enjoyed. The policing of the camp and quarters was done in a neat and presentable manner. Shortly after 2 P. M. on Aug. 30 the call sounded to strike tents and in half an hour tents were broken and poles piled up and the commands left camp. The success achieved, which undeniably has been great, is owing to hard work and harmony among all concerned. Officers and men have uniformly supported each other and the work done can but be profit-

able. It has been the best governed and easiest controlled muster the militia of the State has ever held.

At no State encampment has there been manifest so high a degree of harmony, efficiency and good will. A disposition to excel in every position, a high conception of the duties of the citizen soldier and a desire to discharge those duties worthily, has been a pervading personal inspiration throughout the whole encampment. Brig.-Gen. Henry L. Mitchell has again proved himself a most able commander, fine disciplinarian and courteous gentleman. Now that a permanent field and good buildings have been provided for the use of the troops, it is likely that a movement for a longer period of service, and that better discipline and more thorough work may result, will be inaugurated.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The rifle competitions at Mount Gretna closed on Sept. 7, after a most successful meeting. Every organization in the Guard was represented and great interest was manifested, as well as great improvement. The brigade match was won by the 3d Brigade by 31 points. Their aggregate score was 1,056 out of a possible 1,200.

BRIGADE MATCH.

	3d Brigade.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Tot.
Atkinson, 13th Regt.	30	31	28	29	98
McAkie, 13th Regt.	29	29	30	30	98
Stillwell, 13th Regt.	30	32	33	33	98
Bergstresser, 5th Regt.	30	33	29	29	92
Newton, 9th Regt.	29	30	27	26	86
Miner, 9th Regt.	27	29	26	26	80
McClintock, 12th Regt.	24	25	30	29	79
Gehring, 8th Regt.	29	32	25	26	80
Mayer, 12th Regt.	29	28	26	26	83
Fulmer, 12th Regt.	27	26	26	26	82
Günster, 13th Regt.	31	27	27	27	87
Pratt, 13th Regt.	28	28	27	27	84
Totals.	344	355	327	327	1,056

	2d Brigade.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Tot.
Robb, 14th Regt.	29	28	28	28	88
Patterson, 14th Regt.	29	29	26	26	85
McCoy,	27	27	26	26	80
Coon, 18th Regt.	27	32	24	24	87
Wakefield, 10th Regt.	24	27	23	23	78
Dickson,	29	27	24	24	87
Weagraft, 18th Rgt.	23	22	25	25	87
Gunning, 18th Regt.	22	23	25	25	87
Elliott,	27	26	20	20	83
Bradles,	30	27	29	29	86
Horton, 16th Regt.	23	29	20	20	80
Connelly, 16th Regt.	30	29	28	28	88
Totals.	343	347	328	328	1,018

	1st Brigade.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Tot.
Mountjoy, 6th Regt.	30	31	28	28	89
Atkinson, 6th Regt.	33	33	30	30	91
Hibbom, 6th Troop.	33	35	29	29	80
Ahrons, 2d Regt.	25	29	29	29	83
Smith, 6th Regt.	27	27	21	21	75
Fuller, 6th Regt.	21	29	26	26	86
Coulston, 1st Regt.	29	31	25	25	85
Conason, 1st Regt.	29	30	27	27	85
Ganier, S. F.	29	23	20	20	73
Linar, 1st Regt.	29	22	22	22	86
Mehard, 1st Regt.	27	31	22	22	80
Root, 1st Regt.	29	29	28	28	86
Totals.	359	346	324	324	1,000

The Coleman prizes were presented by Col. Potter, of the Government Staff, as follows: First prize, \$100, 13th Regt., score, 528; second prize, \$75, 16th Regt., score, 523; third prize, \$50, 1st Regt., score, 518; fourth prize, \$50, 6th Regt., score, 517; fifth prize, \$40, 9th Regt., score, 500; sixth prize, \$25, 12th Regt., score, 488. The shooting with practices and matches was systematically done, a record being made of each shot fired and so arranged by Col. Watres that every shot fired over the range was a competitive shot. The men, with the exception of Col. Watres and the Creedmoor team, left for their homes on Sept. 7, delighted with the arrangements so well planned and so successfully carried out.

KENTUCKY.

The 2d Regiment, Col. L. W. McKee, was in camp at Lexington, Ky., for the week ending Aug. 31. The War Department detailed Lieut. George B. Duncan, 6th Infantry, to inspect the camp and assist in their instruction. Gov. Buckner, as an evidence of his appreciation of the services of this officer, commissioned him as major and assistant adjutant general in the State Guard. Aside from the routine duty, skirmish drills were held, and a very good showing was made in the several duties. Gov. Buckner, commander-in-chief of the State troops, occupied a tent in the camp, taking the deepest interest in the development and improvement of the soldiers.

The Press of Lexington, Ky., referring to the encampment of troops, says: "Other States are far in advance of Kentucky in the important work of an organized military establishment and are making liberal appropriations for the purpose. Another reason for sustaining, on a solid basis, our State Guard is shown in the frequent calls that are made on them to suppress disorders in various parts of the State. The simple fact that the State has troops ready at a moment's notice to respond to any call for active service has a great influence force ready in the event of a war would save thousands of dollars to the State and General Government in simply placing the State militia on a war footing."

VERMONT.

COL. LEVI K. FULLER, of the Fuller Battery, has presented the non-commissioned officers of his command with some beautiful gold badges bearing the Vermont coat of arms upon one side and the line "Fuller Battery, N. G. V." on the other. The four guns which this battery has received from the U. S. Government are steel breech-loading rifles, with a 32-10 inch bore, and will carry a projectile six miles. They are complete, with carriages and harness. Their cost was about \$40,000, and Col. Fuller and his men are proud of them.

Having completed a tour of duty with the new battery, Col. Fuller says it gives officers and men very general satisfaction. In the matter of firing, they fired with and without sponging, and with the new powder had no trouble from residuum or danger from fire. It may be of interest to know that it is in contemplation by the Government that we shall be able to do away with sponging in the new artillery.

VARIOUS.

Col. Wm. Helm, 1st Inf., W. N. G., displays his appreciation of the future needs of the National Guard of Wisconsin in the following general order: "Company commanders will select not less than two nor more than four men from their command, irrespective of rank or grade, who are best fitted to receive and impart instruction in the theoretical and practical use of their rifles, with special reference to their ability to read and write the English language."

On Sept. 5, 1889, in Nabnasset Grove, in the town of Westford, the Spaulding Light Cavalry, officially known as Troop F, Cavalry, 1st Brigade, Mass. V. M., celebrated the 25th anniversary of its organization.

Capt. J. O. Johnston, the efficient clerk at 1st Brigade, N. Y., headquarters, is enjoying a brief leave. His return to the vacant chair anxiously looked for by many.

A grand summernight's festival will be held under the auspices of the 2d Regt., N. Y. S. M., Veteran 3d Regt., N. Y. S. V., at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, 12th street and 2d avenue, on the evening of Sept. 27, 1889. The dancing is to commence at 6 P. M. The festival is in aid of the monument fund.

Under the existing regulations of the National Guard of Pennsylvania only men who are qualified marksmen are admitted to membership in the State force. When a recruit offers himself for membership he is taken on probation. After some instruction he is sent to the target range to show his ability as a marksman. If he can win the marksman's decoration, he is mustered into the service. If he fails to show shooting ability he is rejected.

At the competitive carbine practice recently between the cavalry of the Department of the Missouri and the Plateau at Wingate, N. M., Pvt. W. I. Stewart, of the 6th Cavalry, beat all Army records heretofore made by either infantry or cavalry. His score stood 605 out of a possible 800.

Sergt. H. N. Balch has been elected 2d Lieutenant of Troop A, 1st Dragoons, N. Y., Capt. C. F. Hoe. The troop, it is intended, will have a practice ride in the country, if possible, occupying several days. The time, it is said, will be about the middle of the present month.

The clam bake of the 9th N. Y. Regiment drum corps at College Point, Sent., 9, despite the high wind and tide, was a very enjoyable affair. The number of marksmen of the New York Guard is expected to show a good increase this year over last.

When the 11th Regiment came home from the State Camp in July, 1888, Capt. George W. Mooney, before dismissing his company in the armory, requested the members to pay a small assessment which the company had agreed to for some expenses in camp. There is some dispute as to what was said, but one member of the company, George C. D'Arcy, looked upon the conduct of the captain, who detained him in default of payment, as unauthorized and illegal, and brought a suit against the captain for false imprisonment, claiming \$1,000 damages. In ordinary course the papers were referred to Gen. Clifford A. H. Bartlett, Judge Advocate, who, on Sept. 10, 1889, made a motion before Judge Ehrlich to compel the plaintiff to file security for costs. This motion has been granted and the National Guardsman will now have to give the security required.

Co. K, 47th N. Y., Capt. Frank J. Le Count, went on their annual outing to Donnelly's, College Point, L. I., Sept. 6. A very pleasant day was spent, with swimming, rowing, base ball, etc.

Sept. 26 is announced as the date for the fall shooting matches of the Massachusetts V. M. at South Framingham.

Col. Strachan entertained the officers of the 9th Mass. Inf. at his summer residence at Ocean Spray on Sept. 2. A very jolly time was had by those fortunate enough to be present, and the Boston Sunday Herald says: "A feature of the reception was the Spanish fandango, danced by ex-Capt. Keefe and ex-Adjt. McGuire."

Permission has been granted the 1st Regiment of Connecticut to enter the State of Massachusetts en route to and returning from Montreal, Que., Oct. 2, 5.

Permission has been granted the 7th Battalion, District of Columbia National Guard, to enter the State of Massachusetts for the purpose of visiting Boston between Sept. 19 and 30.

The fall inspections in the New York Guard will be made during October and November.

The National Guard of New York has this week to mourn the death of a former honored member, Gen. Rodney C. Ward. Gen. McLeran in an order of Sept. 7, announcing the sad event, says: "With feelings of regret, the death of Brig.-Gen. Rodney C. Ward, at Cottage City, Mass., Sept. 6, is announced to this command. Gen. Ward began his military career as a private in the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. Jan. 22, 1857, and, with the exception of an interval of about two years, was in active service continuously until Aug. 5, 1866, filling during this period the positions of captain in the 13th Regiment; captain, major, lieutenant colonel an colonel of the 23d Regiment (holding the latter position over 15 years), and brigadier-general commanding 5th Brigade. His long connection with the National Guard of the State in this city, and his untiring devotion to its general welfare and improvement, will ever be remembered by all with whom he was associated and to whom he became endeared by his combined qualities of the ideal soldier, officer, gentleman and friend." The funeral took place with military honors Sept. 10, the 23d Regiment composing the escort. Grace Church, Brooklyn, where the ceremonies took place, was crowded with National Guard officers and other friends of the deceased, and many other tokens of respect were manifested. The flags on the armories of the 2d Brigade were at half-mast until after the funeral. Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster conducted the religious services, assisted by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor and the Rev. Dr. Vandewater. The pallbearers were General J. M. Varian, General James McLeran, and Colonels George M. Smith, Harry Mitchell and Joseph G. Storey. The bearers were escorted to the entrance to the Briar by the police and military. The interment was at Rochester, N. Y.

In referring to the selection of the New York State Rifle Team for the match at Sea Girt, N. J., a well-known writer in the N. Y. Times recently said: "The list of sharpshooters throughout the State—that is to say, the men who have shown themselves competent to score 72 points or better at 200 and 50 yards five shots at each distance—has been closely scanned, and those men have been requested, by letter, to shoot in a stated number of competitions." When the fact is considered that the highest possible score under the above conditions is 50 points, a man to be able to make 72 points must indeed be "very competent," and this probably explains why, with a list of 25 sharpshooters, all of whom made from 42 points to 50 out of a possible 50 (over 11 made over 42 points), but 25 of these received invitations to shoot for a place on the team, and many of the best sharpshooters who have average from 45 to 47 out of a possible 50 (but who do not yet know how to make 72 points out of a possible 50, as the correspondent says but very few men could do), were ignored. If the list of sharpshooters was as closely scanned as the correspondent above referred to would have us believe, the eyes of the scanner were evidently out of order. A glance at the list for 1888 shows that of sharpshooters who have made from 48 points up to 50, out of a possible 50, the numbers in the several regiments are as follows: 7th Regt., 49; 8th, 1; 9th, 2; 12th, 13; 22d, 10; 6th, 5; 7th, 3; 13th, 9; 14th, 8; 22d, 1; 10th Batt., 14; 55th Regt., 7; 24th, 6. Here are 161 sharpshooters alone, to say nothing of the others among the separate companies.

G. O. 29. General Hdqrs., S. N. Y., A. G. O., Sept. 2, 1889, announces the following changes which occurred during the month of August, 1889, among the commissioned officers of the National Guard, State of New York: Commissioned—Troop A—Oliver B. Bridgeman, 1st Lieutenant, with rank from June 21, 1889. Original 31 Battery

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F.—Capt. J. S. Loud, 9th U. S. Cav., is stationed at Fort McKinney, Wyoming.

Anxious.—There is but one more line retirement this year, that of Lieut.-Col. John Green, 21 U. S. Cav., Nov. 20 next.

J. B.—What distance will the Springfield Army gun carry an ounce ball? Ans.—About 2,500 yards. A 500 grain bullet is used in the Springfield.

Aspirant.—The age for the admission of cadets to the Military Academy is between 17 and 22. They are required to be fairly well educated on admission.

C.—Nothing appears to be known at the War or State Department of the rumored detail of Lieut. Alexander, 9th Cav., as military attaché to our legation at Hayti.

A. S.—For detailed information in regard to the qualifications necessary for admission to the Military Academy, write to the adjutant of the Academy at West Point.

H. D. asks: Does an enlisted man who deserts, returns, and is restored to duty without trial, forfeit his retained pay? Ans.—No. See par. 1503, Army Regulations, 1889.

G.—How many applicants for appointment as Post Q. M. Serumans have passed examination and are now awaiting appointment? Ans.—This information cannot be obtained at present.

C. E. L.—Apply to the Adjutant General of the Army, through your company commander, for authority to assume your right name and be carried under it hereafter on all rolls and returns.

Mac asks: Does a man's service as a landsman in the U. S. Navy during the war count in the retirement of an enlisted man in the U. S. Army? Ans.—No. Only service in the Army or Marine Corps.

H. J. H. asks: 1. What does a sergeant's guard consist of? Ans.—Sixteen men.

2. Is it usual when the 1st sergeant parades the quarter deck guard for the duty sergeant to be present? Ans.—No.

J. B.—A private is not eligible for appointment as commissary sergeant under any circumstances. See par. 33 of the Regulations, which says: "Commissary sergeants * * * are appointed * * * from sergeants in the line of the Army."

G. W. F. asks: 1. At what age are officers of the Army and Navy retired? Ans.—Army, 64; Navy, 62.

2. After what length of service are enlisted men retired? Ans.—Thirty years.

3. Are enlisted men ever retired for age? Ans.—No.

B. A. E. asks: Please give me through the JOURNAL the number of vacancies now existing in the infantry, cavalry and artillery, and also the number of non-commissioned officers to be examined for promotion this fall? Ans.—See article in this issue showing the "chances for commission."

Aspirant asks: Will you kindly inform me through the correspondent column of your journal when the next vacancy at the West Point Academy occurs from this, the 5th District of Kentucky, and when does the Naval Academy vacancy occur? Ans.—Military Academy, 1891; Naval Academy, 1892.

H. L.—The answer to M. K., in the JOURNAL of Aug. 17, is correct, though not as full as it might be. At the command "rally by fours," the skirmisher should fix his bayonet, but if, as is generally the case, the command "march" is added before the bayonet can be fixed, he takes the double time, and fixes the bayonet while so moving.

Subscriber says: Four military convicts confined and serving sentence, three of them escape. The fourth could, but he don't do. Should you think he ought to be entitled to any clemency by saying, if his conduct while confined has been exemplary? Ans.—The refusal to escape when a chance offered might very reasonably justify some clemency. It gives him no legal claim to any, however.

J. S. P. asks: Is the rule which obtained prior to the promulgation of A. R., 1889, relative to appointments of Post Q. M. Sergeants still followed, or are candidates now taken according to date of their application? Ans.—No change has been made in the system of appointment. When a vacancy occurs in one of the two appointments from your regiment your papers will be considered in connection with other candidates who passed at the time you did.

Tactics, Harrisburg, Pa., asks: What is the best book published on drum corps, their formation, instruction, etc.? Ans.—The only authorized book on drum duty that we know of is Strube's, published by D. Appleton and Co., New York. There are some other books on the subject, but Strube's covers all the ground necessary where the object is to learn the "duty." The other books may contain more quick steps, but these can be easily had without a book.

A correspondent writes: Of late company commanders in the N. G. of New York have been appointing their non-coms. Kindly cite what law they base their actions upon, except in cases of first or Q. M. sergeants, and when was it passed? Ans.—The amendment to the Military Coop. S. N. Y., authorizing the appointment of non-commissioned officers, was passed by the Legislature of 1888, and was announced by General Orders No. 11, General Headquarters, S. N. Y., May 20, 1888. The amendment is to sec. 322, Chap. 322, Laws, 1888.

Constant Reader.—If the sailor can show that deafness existed to any extent while in the service, and that it existed the first week after his discharge and has continued to exist to the present time, he is entitled under general law to a pension commensurate to the extent of his disability. If deafness cannot be shown to have existed in the service, the sailor cannot receive an invalid pension under the general pension laws, but he can be pensioned under section 457, Revised Statutes, which provides practically a service pension for disabled persons who have served in the Navy or Marine Corps of the United States for a period of not less than ten years, to be paid out of the pension fund under limitations provided in said section, and not to exceed the rate of pension for full disability for grade.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

The historic battlefield was thronged this week as scarcely ever before since the war. The veterans of Pennsylvania were out in force and enthusiastic in their patriotism. On Wednesday, Sept. 11, the principal event was the dedication of the monuments of the Pennsylvania companies engaged in the battle, by the Survivors' Association. Thursday, Sept. 12, the ceremonies took place in the National Cemetery. Col. Geo. Meade, son of Major Gen. Geo. Meade, U. S. A., of noble memory, presided. After patriotic music, a prayer was offered by the Rev. J. R. Paxton, D. D., formerly of the 140th Pennsylvania, then, after an anthem, came the following: Transfer of the monuments to the Governor—Hon. J. P. S. Gobin, bvt. brig. gen., col. 47th Pa. Inf.; Acceptance on behalf of the Commonwealth—Gov. Jas. A. Beaver, bvt. brig. gen., col. 148th Pa. Inf. Poem, "Gettysburg"—Isaac R. Pennypacker, Esq.; The

First Day, July 1, 1863—Capt. Jos. C. Rosengarten, 1st lieut. 12th Pa. Inf., A. D. C. staff of Gen. John F. Reynolds; The Second and Third Days, July 2 & 3, 1863—Brig.-Gen. Henry H. Bingham, major and J. A. staff of Maj.-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock; music; Transfer to Battlefield Memorial Association—Gov. Jas. A. Beaver; Acceptance on behalf of the Association—Hon. Edward McPherson; music; Benediction—Rev. David Craft, D. D., chapl. 141st Pa. Inf.

THE PERAL TORPEDO BOAT.

To the Editor of the Sun:

SIR: Isaac Peral, a lieutenant in the Spanish navy, surprised his superior officers one day during the excitement about the Caroline Islands, with the announcement that he had succeeded in solving the problem of navigating under water. The reputation that young Peral bore of being a studious and conscientious officer, devoted to scientific researches, prevented his superiors from receiving the announcement as a perfect delusion. Still they were incredulous, but the doubters were soon convinced that the invention had elements of success, and they decided to recommend his plans to the Government. The Queen Regent took an interest in the matter, and at her solicitation Congress finally passed an appropriation which would enable Peral to build a vessel after his design.

Peral built the vessel with the electrical devices of his own invention, which were to submerge it at any desired depth, propel it backward or forward under the water, raise it to the surface again, supply breathing air and light for a few days' cruise, discharge torpedoes against a vessel or obstruction, and perform other equally astonishing and almost incredible operations.

The first partial trials made publicly at Cadiz a few months ago were exceedingly satisfactory, and only marred by a slight accident to one of the dynamo coils, which made it necessary for Peral to order a new set from England. Yet the experiments proved that Peral had actually solved the problem.

In view of these successful tests Señor Casado, a rich and enthusiastic Spaniard doing business at Buenos Ayres, sent \$100,000 to Peral to purchase new electrical appliances.

During the latter part of August just passed several additional tests were made with new dynamos, and they all proved successful beyond all expectations. Peral's vessel sank and rose at will at any desired depth, keeping perfectly horizontal in the water, advancing and backing with ease and good speed, and allowing the discharge of torpedoes with great accuracy and safety.

The last trials were made in the Bay of Cadiz about a week ago, according to cablegrams, before a few foreign men-of-war and a great number of spectators, who enthusiastically cheered Peral and the four naval officers who assisted him in the management of the vessel.

The cable has announced that the Spanish Government has officially adopted Peral's type of submarine vessel for the navy, and a number of such vessels will be built forthwith under his supervision.

Isaac Peral, the hero of the hour in Spain, and well may that country be proud of his scientific achievement. It is known that an English firm of shipbuilders made him a handsome offer for the sale of his patents and secrets, but Peral patriotically refused. The City Council of Cadiz propose to purchase and present him with the house in which he lives.

These are the facts in reference to an invention worthy of being recorded among the greatest of which the nineteenth century can boast. It certainly shows that Spain is not so far behind in the progressive movement of the age.

Yours very truly, ARTURO CUYAS.
NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

THE HON. S. S. COX AT THE YELLOWSTONE.

The Hon. S. S. Cox, in a letter to a friend, written from the Yellowstone Park, shortly before his death, says:

"Yesterday I was out a-fishing—out on the Yellowstone River, some dozen miles from the Mammoth Formation."

"There were six of us—Lieut. F. A. Edwards, of the U. S. Army; his Sergeant, two scouts, Wilson and Hofer, and a small boy, the son of the superintendent of the park, Captain Boutelle, 1st U.S. Cav. We had great luck.

"We have met with undeviating courtesy ever since we entered the 'Wonderland.' The other day while we were riding in the Army ambulance, returning from a fishing excursion, we were overtaken by a tempest of rain, wind and hail on the mountains, near the Yellowstone River. Lieut. Edwards was in command, and one of the scouts, Mr. Hofer, got into the carriage and led his horse. Our colored boy—Wm. Hall, of Western New York, dubbed by us 'Chautauqua Professor'—formerly a Georgia minstrel and the life of the party, got out of the carriage to pick some wild flowers for Mrs. Cox. He brought them in, whereupon Lieutenant Edwards reached out to add his quota by grasping a tall stalk of blue flowers. He missed his mark, but Hofer's horse gallantly picked the flowers with his mouth, gave a few steps to the side of the carriage and passed them in. Was there ever more elegant politeness, or a finer animal since Bucephalus?

"Even quadrupeds in the park have read the 'Regulations.' The bear we saw within fifty yards of his brushwood at Norris, never offered any indignity to our party. He seemed pleased to know that he had immunity under Federal jurisdiction, and so reciprocated the humanity by civilized recognition."

NAUTICAL FACETIE.—Miss Gailhard—Oh, Captain Cutting, Mi. Ponsonby over there has been getting off some bright things while you were below. He says Stella must be careful at the wheel, "because there's a bar to her left and we have had a heavy swell on since Mr. Hautton boarded us," and when we sang "Sailing" he said he'd "weathered worse squalls." He composes poker and baseball hits for the operas, you know, and writes the tennis and yachting jokes for the "Horselaugh." He's awfully witty.

Captain Cutting—Yes, indeed, Miss Gailhard. His humor is as fresh as the briny deep and his wit is as pointed as—as—a starboard tack.—Munsey's Weekly.

Captain Cutting—Yes, indeed, Miss Gailhard. His humor is as fresh as the briny deep and his wit is as pointed as—as—a starboard tack.—Munsey's Weekly.

KU-SHAN-TZU SILVER MINES.

EXTRACTS FROM A REPORT BY MINISTER DENBY, OF PEKING.

I HAVE the honor to report that I returned to Peking on the 27th, after making a trip to the silver mines at Ku-Shan-Tzu, in Mongolia. I was accompanied by Mr. F. D. Cheshire, the interpreter of this legation. We made the journey in Chinese carts.

The Chinese Government has lately introduced American methods of mining into an extensive mining district in Mongolia. The locality selected is Ku-Shan-Tzu, a small hamlet situated about 150 miles north of the great wall and only 50 miles distant from Jebo, the capital of the province. At this point there are veins of lead ore, carrying silver and occurring in limestone. The Chinese works have been carried on in precisely the same way that the Greeks and Romans knew, and without the slightest advance upon those methods. The work of cutting out the ore and the excavations in solid rock necessary to reach the ore was all done without powder. The workman held a short pointed chisel against the rock and struck it with a hammer held in the other hand, and after several blows succeeded in breaking away a small chip. Chip by chip the rock was broken away, but the work was so laborious that no unnecessary cutting was done, and the passages opened by the native method of work are all extremely limited in size. They are so low that progression is usually impossible except on all fours, and so narrow that it is impossible often to turn around in them.

It is noteworthy that the Chinese never advanced far enough in mining skill to invent the system of channelling or cutting parallel grooves in the face of the rock, which leaves intervening ridges that can be broken down by wedges. This method, which is more expeditious than chipping away the whole face of the rock, and which was well known to the ancient miners in Europe, seems to be a step beyond the mining development of the Mongolians.

The mine at Ku-Shan-Tzu has been excavated by these methods for a length of 500 feet and depth of 320 feet. Five veins are known at the surface and for 100 feet in depth, but lower down they run into each other, leaving two principal veins. The works are very extensive and indicate a long period of working. The old residents of the place say that it has been opened for thirty years, and that two thousand men were employed in it at one time, but men who are able to judge in such matters inform me that the labor of two thousand men continuously for thirty years would be quite inadequate for the excavation of all the rock by the Chinese methods, and it is quite probable that the mine has been known and worked for one or more centuries.

In introducing the foreign method of work the Viceroy of China, Li-Hung-Chang, chose to obtain his men and machinery from the United States. John A. Church, E. M., was commissioned to examine the mine, and his report being favorable, hoisting and pumping machinery was procured from the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, and the mine opened by a shaft to the depth of 400 feet. This shaft has two compartments for hoisting and one for pump and ladder-way. Drifts or galleries have been opened on the length of the vein at the depth of 100, 200, and 300 feet, respectively.

The lead is mainly limestone, with a small proportion of galena or sulphide of lead, which contains silver enough to yield 20 ounces of fine metal to the ton of mixed rock. A concentrating mill was built to separate the barren limestone from the valuable lead and silver mineral. This mill was supplied by Fraser and Chalmers, of Chicago, and contains machines designed to crush the ore first to coarse and then to fine powder.

The valuable mineral is allowed to settle in boxes and thrown into a brick filter, from which it is removed to the furnace and fused with an admixture of an iron ore found in the upper part of the mine. As the iron is as valuable as the ordinary ore of the mine all the materials that go into the furnace are silver bearing. A smelting furnace of the best type with steel water-jackets, such as are used in the large smelting works in Colorado, was ordered of James W. Jackson, of Denver, Colo., but had not arrived in the early part of April, 1889. In order to serve a temporary emergency a small brick furnace had been built and had made one successful run.

The mine at Ku-Shan-Tzu is situated about 2,500 feet above the sea, 250 miles distant at the nearest point, and 100 feet above a small brook which supplies water for the mill. At a distance of 12 miles south west is the mountain and mine of Yen-Tung-Shan, which rises 1,000 feet higher. This mine is also under Mr. Church's management, as is another called Shan-Ton-Kon, distant about 25 miles. The latter is not worked, but hoisting machinery supplied by the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, has been erected at Yen-Tung-Shan, and a shaft sunk to the depth of 300 feet. Yen-Tung-Shan is a net-work of extremely rugged mountain ravines dominated by a peak about 3,800 feet above sea-level. The vein is of great length, probably more than a mile, and the Chinese called it the vein of ten li or 3 miles length. As at Ku-Shan-Tzu, there are several branching veins at the surface, which run together within 100 or 200 feet of the depth. In native hands this mine has produced much more than the one at Ku-Shan-Tzu. Indeed, the natives assert that it has produced 6,000,000 taels, and Ku-Shan-Tzu 2,000,000, but these amounts seem to be based on conjecture or loose assertion. The amount of excavation indicates a large output, but what it has been is unknown.

The present management began work at Ku-Shan-Tzu because it was accessible to carts, while no roads had been made through the ravines of Yen-Tung-Shan. As soon as the work at the former place is firmly established and in regular operation a similar concentrating mill will be built at Yen-Tung-Shan, but all the smelting will be carried on at Ku-Shan-Tzu.

Mongolia is reported to contain one hundred and eighty known mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal, and it is expected that the successful introduction of foreign methods will lead to the development, gradually, of other valuable veins.

The iron mines are worthy of especial mention. There are five large outcrops of magnetic ore, two of which, at least, are as extensive as those of the most noted mines in the United States. There is valuable cooking coal within 50 miles, and fair steam coal within a mile or two of the iron. The value of

these mines has been brought to the attention of the Viceroy Li by Mr. Church, and their great merit will probably call for careful attention whenever China adopts a plan of railroad building with home-manufactured rails.

Professor Church was formerly professor of mining in Columbia College, New York, and more recently the manager of some mines in Arizona.

There are now at the Ku-Shan Tzu mines seven Americans besides Professor Church and his wife. These men are miners, machinists, smelters, and assayers. They were carefully selected from practical miners in the United States. There are about three hundred natives employed in the mines. A company of soldiers is stationed here for protection. A Chinese director, Chu, resides at the mines. The present outlay is between 4,000 and 5,000 taels per month. The magnitude of the work done will be comprehended when it is remembered that at the time that Professor Church took charge there was nothing here but a barren mountain.

All stores and machinery must be hauled from Tong-Shan, a twelve days' transit. The roads are as bad as they can be. A little village has grown up on the hill side. The energy and ability of Professor Church are remarkable. He often does the work of a machinist.

In behalf of progress in China, as well as in the interest of American skill and labor, it is to be hoped that these mines will prove successful. Success here in this initial movement means the opening of many other mines, the erection of furnaces and foundries, the building of railroads, and the accession of a great population in Mongolia. It means, also, prominence for American engineers and mechanics in the progress of China. If mines are opened, railroads will become a necessity. The idea of Li Hung Chang has always been that China should open mines and manufacture iron and then build railroads. He has devoted much money and time to these mines, and has provided them with the best machinery.

I have great hopes that the mines will prove a paying investment. It is not important that they should be a bonanza, but it is all important that they pay. If they could produce \$500 a day, the problem of progress in China under American direction would be solved. My examination leads me to believe that this amount will be realized as soon as the machinery is all in place. The people take great interest in the mines, and many Chinese seek employment in them.*

We remained at the mines two days. We were received with the greatest kindness by Professor Church and Mrs. Church and the other Americans.

We passed the great wall again on the return trip

*In a supplementary report dated May 6, 1889, Minister Denby says: "Information has been received at Peking that the miners in the Ku-Shan-Tzu mines have struck a vein of silver which will produce 500 taels (\$600) to the ton. The amount expected to be realized is probably exaggerated in the first bulletin of joy, but there is no doubt that the find is something enormous. Should this vein hold out the terms of my dispatch predicting a great future for Americans in connection with industrial and progressive movements in China will be fully justified by the event."

at Tung-Cba-Kou. This is one of the three great passes of which Nankou and Ku-Pel-Kou are the two others.

CHARLES DENBY, Minister.
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PEKING, May 3, 1889.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

Of the smokeless powder used by the German troops in a sham fight near Spandau, Col. Shakespeare writes to the English papers to ask, "Does it propel?" This officer has latterly had submitted to him several samples of smokeless powder, but, in practice, he finds them to be very different, the one from the other, as propellers. For instance, "while one of the samples showed only ordinary power, another sample proved that one ounce of it alone gave twice the penetration of three ounces of the well-known 'black powder.'" It is evident that to be clear of smoke would be no gain should the speed of the projectiles be thereby lessened.

It is stated in the *Pesther Lloyd* that the Maxim gun, which has been adopted for use in the Austrian Army, is to be made of smaller calibre. The calibre originally decided upon was of 11 millimetres, but one of 8 millimetres has now been substituted. This reduction will render it possible to make use of the ordinary regulation cartridges of the Mannlicher rifle. The old mitrailleuses will be modified in the same way.

Successful trials, we learn from the *Deutsches Heres-Zeitung* and other papers, have been made in Germany with a torpedo constructed of twelve thicknesses (each of 3½ mm.) of compressed and varnished paper, which, though without support or bands, is yet extraordinarily strong, and at the same time elastic. It is provided with a small electro-motor and screw, and is steered and fired by electric spark from the ship despatching it, with which it is connected by wire. It carries a charge of 25 lb. of dynamite.

The result of the tests of different types of armor-plate on board the *Nettle*, at Portsmouth, by the British Government, has not been officially promulgated or otherwise made public. Nine firms were represented in the competition, including Chas. Cammell and Co. and John Brown and Co. The cast steel unwrought plate made by the Spencers of Newcastle, the solid pressed steel of Vickers, the rolled steel of the Firths, and the compound steel of the Jessops of Sheffield, are new types. We learn that the results with two Cammell plates have been what they might have been expected to be as to excellence and have fully sustained the JOURNAL in its advocacy of the steel-faced Sheffield as against the solid steel Creusot plate. The compound plate furnished by Cammell and Co. was subjected to a test relatively more severe than any previously undergone, and showed an increased endurance which can be ascribed only to the continued

study and accumulated skill of its makers. The most astonishing result was, however, with the Cammell solid steel plate which withstood the forged steel Holtzer projectiles, allowing them to penetrate a certain distance, but showing not even a hair crack on its surface. In no instance has a Creusot plate been penetrated by one of these projectiles without incipient demoralization. It is fortunate that Cammell and Co. furnished both types of armor for this latest trial of plates. The solid type has proven itself better in endurance than the special production of Creusot; but it permitted a greater penetration than its compound, harder-faced companion, which allowed but a limited entrance of the projectile and showed nothing but hair cracks as the result. In view of this fact and of the superiority of the Cammell compound plate over all competitors, the Admiralty has wisely determined to adhere to its use of the Sheffield steel-faced armor. This information reaches the JOURNAL through an intelligent and reliable channel. The new contract will, it is understood, continue for five years, and contemplates the production of about 30,000 tons of compound armor.

In connection with this pronounced victory of the compound plate in England, our French contemporaries note a singular circumstance at the Paris Exposition—the utter absence of Creusot from its usually conspicuous place among the exhibitors. The three great firms which produce compound armor under the Wilson patents, Marrel Frères, La Compagnie Anonyme des Forges de Chatillon et Combray and La Compagnie des Hauts Fourneaux de St. Chamond, are present in full force and are elaborately noticed by *Revue d'Artillerie* and *Revue de Cercle Militaire*—the latter publication in a recent impression giving an interesting, illustrated, description of the Mougin system of compound-protected turret exhibited in model by the St. Chamond Company.

The New York Times of Sept. 1 says: "There has been little abatement of the interest recently excited in naval circles over the development of the new British 36-pounder rapid-fire gun. The steamship *Teutonic* was the first vessel to mount this gun, but as there are only four of them completed, even the *Teutonic* has not her full supply. The new 36-pounder has a calibre of 4.724 inches, weighs only 34 hundredweight, and has a muzzle velocity of 5,380 feet per second, penetrating armor plate to the extent of 10.5 inches at the muzzle. The introduction of this gun into the naval armament of Great Britain will, it is thought, radically change certain battery conditions of all classes of ships. Beside constituting the independent main battery of the unprotected cruiser type of vessel, such craft as the *Nile* and the *Trafalgar*, as also all of the ten battery ships on which Great Britain is now at work, are to have their secondary batteries made up of these new 36-pounder Armstrongs. These rapid-fire guns are aimed and operated from a shoulder piece, and not a moment is lost by the action of the recoil. Under ordinary conditions it

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is unlikely that more than one well-aimed shot could be directed from a five-inch or six inch steel gun every two minutes, while in the same time no less than twenty-four rounds could be fired by the 36-pounder.

Russia has given an order for the entire rearming of the Army with a new type of breech-loader tested to carry 6,000 ft. and to penetrate at that distance three boards, each 1 in. thick, placed half a yard apart. The calibre being smaller than that of the present types of rifles, the soldiers will be provided with a larger number of cartridges. It is also stated that a noiseless powder will be used, and the initial velocity increased almost to what is believed to be the limits of possibility. The War Office are making arrangements to have the new rifle manufactured at once and distributed to the Army with as little delay as possible.

The *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* and the *Post*, as well as the Berlin correspondent of the *Progrès Militaire*, give interesting particulars of recent experiments with infantry balls of Wolfram metal, upon which German military officers found very high expectations. A ball of 7.5 mm., 33 mm. in length, and weighing from 18 to 19 gr., gave the high specific gravity of 0.455 gr. per square millimetre, while the initial velocity was from 630 to 650 metres (2134 ft.). At a distance of 25 metres it pierced steel plate of 18 mm. (7 inches), and at 600 metres (1970 ft.) one of 8 mm. There is yet some doubt whether the metal can be procured in sufficient quantities, and at present the price is high; but the German papers seem to think that no difficulty will arise from these causes, and that the supply will increase with the demand.

The *Armeebatt* reports the trial at Pilsen with a quick-firing gun and a mitrailleuse from the factory of the Brothers Ritter von Skoda, which are said to be "unsurpassed and epoch-making" in character.

The rifle factory at Steyr, being unable to supply the Bulgarian Government with the Mannlicher rifles it had ordered, before the month of August, 1889, the Bulgarian authorities have purchased 30,000 Berler rifles in Russia.

At the evolutions of the Danish ironclads and torpedo boats in the outer roads of Copenhagen, a torpedo boat capsized and sank, and one man was drowned.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

ENGLAND has annexed Humphrey's Island and Ricason, two Pacific Islands, 20 miles apart. They are supposed to be in the route of one of the projected trans-Pacific cables.

THE statement comes from Berlin that Bismarck is arranging for further increase of the army in view of the strengthening of the military establishments of Germany's neighbors. The army, now on a peace footing, consists of 427,274 men and 16,118 officers.

THE Russian Army has just exhibited to the world progress to an important degree at the manoeuvres at Krasnoï Selo. This is attributed chiefly to the work of Gen. Vannovsky, the new Minister of War. The event was marked also by the Czar being thrown. He has grown very stout, and in going up a hill his horse fell, and his Majesty rolled away without injury.

AS IT has now been determined to arm the German cavalry with the lance, Gen. de Gallifet has resolved that a sufficient experiment shall be made with the forces under his command. To this end, 8,000 Tonquinese bamboos have been purchased, and 10 lances will be given out to each regiment, some of 3 metres 15 in length, like those of the Germans, and others of the pattern adopted in 1823—viz., of 2 metres 90 in length.

ACCORDING to the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, an extraordinary disaster is said to have occurred in a French provincial town. It need hardly be remarked, of course, that such a misadventure never could have happened, even if it be reported seriously, which is doubtful. It is, however, to the effect that a sergeant of cuirassiers who was training a detachment of recruits had got them to such a pitch of perfection that the colonel expressed a wish to inspect them. The sergeant brought out his men, placed them in a row, and ordered them to execute the "moulinet," which being interpreted means to swing their swords round over their right shoulders. "Twelve sabres," so the story goes, "emerge from the scabbards; there is a flash of steel like lightning, and eleven heads roll on the avenue." The sergeant, rendered nervous by the presence of his chief, had ranged his men too near each other. This is the explanation. The sergeant evidently began by losing his own head. The colonel, however, ought to have been convinced as to the wonderful precision with which this movement was executed.

AN amusement of British officers: "After the military ball at Dover a party of officers proceeded to the sea. A wager was arranged, and one of the party proceeded into the sea, and in full evening dress, and with felt hat, swam into the Channel and round one of the mail packets. The officer was in the water an hour."

THE Emperor of Germany has, as a token of his satisfaction, promoted Colonel Kuster, the inventor of the noiseless and smokeless powder, recently tried and adopted by the German Army, and director of the powder manufactory at Spandau, to the rank of major general, and made him a present of 50,000 marks (£2000).

EMPEROR WILLIAM IV. has but recently honored himself with very high military rank. Though as Kaiser he is the "War Lord" of the German Army, he remained but a brigadier until a short while ago, when he rose to be a major-general. Since Queen Victoria made him an admiral and the Austrian Emperor made him a general, Moltke has urged him to come up to the first rank, and he now is a commanding general. It would adjust things beautifully in our Army if every officer could control the matter of his own promotion.

BENJ. STANLEY, a pitman at the Norfolk Works, Sheffield, Eng., on Aug. 18, while engaged with John Smith in lifting a red hot ingot out of the pot fell into it and lay at a depth of 15 feet in a space about a yard wide between the side of the pot and the pit, stung by his fall and roasting alive. Smith saw the danger, put down a ladder, and commenced to descend. In the excitement he missed his footing, and also rolled into the cavity. Picking himself up, he rushed to Stanley, and tried to drag him away, necessarily putting his arms so close to the ingot that both were badly burned. Still he struggled to get his mate's body out of immediate peril, and succeeded in dragging it half way up the ladder. At this point another workman came up and Stanley was taken to the surface. Smith, who was now much exhausted and suffering severely, was assisted out of the pit, and, with his companion, removed to the infirmary, where Stanley succumbed a few days later. Smith's wounds were so serious that he is only now recovering sufficiently to give hope of returning to work. His bravery was brought under the notice of the Home Secretary by Condr. Smith, with the result that he was granted a second class Albert Medal, which was presented to him by the Mayor in the presence of his fellow workmen. A purse of gold (£20 17s. 9d. collected by the workmen, and £25 added by the firm) was also given to the gallant pitman.

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RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

In a lecture before the United Service Institution, Simla, on a visit to Bokhara, Col. Le Messurier showed that the Russians, even with their present steamers, were able to convey an Army Corps of 46,000 men to Uzun Ada, the terminus of the Samarcand Railway, by means of a railway. The whole movement to the front could be accomplished in ten days. The railway was described as the only work of the kind in the world as constructed entirely by military officers, under the supervision of the War Office. It was thoroughly adapted to the main object in view, and promised to be a commercial success. The work was pushed forward at the rate of two and a half miles a day. The railway was not constructed as far as Samarcand at the time of Col. Le Messurier's return, but it is now intended to carry it beyond that point northwards to join Gen. Annenkov's new project, the Great Siberian Pacific Railway. When that is completed, it will take about twelve days to travel from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock, and three from thence to Pekin. The lecturer said the construction of the Samarcand Railway had entirely altered the conditions of the Central Asian question, and secured to Russia a complete monopoly of the trade. Russia might not hurt India in Central Asia, but the question was, would her ambition rest there? And, whatever might happen in the future, this was obvious, that there was coming eastward a great civilization influence which never stopped. Next to the railway the most striking thing the lecturer saw in Central Asia was the Army of Bokhara. He witnessed a parade in which the excellent training of the troops was fully exemplified. The commanding officer directed the movements from some distance, orders being announced by bugle and repeated in Russian words of command. All the movements were carried out promptly and cleverly, and without fuss or confusion. The men were rough and ready, but capital material. They were dressed precisely like Russian troops, and did ample credit to the officers by whom they had been trained. They were equal to anything outside the Indian Native Army. It conveyed a wrong idea to call them native levies. If Russians were able to form such troops in States with which they came in contact, they would command resources in Central Asia that would be simply incalculable. Bokhara was still independent, and paid no tribute to Russia. The Army was small, and a large portion of it was garrisoned in the city. Concluding the account of the parade, the lecturer spoke of the wonderful manner in which the men broke up and vanished; many handed their rifles to women and rode home on donkeys, two to each animal. Col. Le Messurier gave an interesting account of his return journey

through Persia, in which he did some good "chipping" travelling over bad roads. The lecturer gave an account of the theory of an inland sea, of which the Caspian, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Aral are portions. The ancients believed that this inland sea had no connection with the Mediterranean until the time of Thracian, when the Bosphorus was burst through by an earthquake or by the great flood known as the Deucalion Deluge, which inundated Greece. Engineers had satisfied themselves that by blocking up the Bosphorus the three lakes would again be made to unite, and that the overflow would be into the Arctic Ocean.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by C. A. Snow and Co., Patent Attorneys, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C., all bearing date of September 10:

C. M. Dodge, Philadelphia, Pa., apparatus for unloading boats.

W. P. Humphreys, San Francisco, Cal., dredging machine. J. M. Miller, Washington, D. C., hydraulic dredging apparatus.

J. T. Stoll, Sacramento, Cal., terret.

P. O. Wirth, Hoboken, N. J., hatchway.

J. E. Briggs, Brooklyn, N. Y., device for operating hatchways, etc.

G. A. Sachs, Valley City, Dak. Ter., ornamenting gun barrels.

C. P. Weatherby, New York, N. Y., magazine firearm.

J. G. A. Canet, Paris, France, gun carriage.

M. F. Richardson, Rutland, Vt., magazine firearm.

A PAPER on the mean altitude of the continents and mean depths of the oceans, by M. A. de Tillo, was published in a recent number of the *Comptes Rendus*. From the author's minute researches it results that the numerical data hitherto accepted by various authorities requires to be modified. He finds the mean elevation of all the continents above sea level to be 693 metres; northern hemisphere, 713; southern hemisphere, 634; Europe, 317; Asia, 957; Africa, 612; North America, 622; South America, 617; Australia, 240. Mean depths of all the oceans, 3803; Pacific, 4880; Atlantic, 4022; Indian, 3674; northern seas, 3627; southern seas, 3927.

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BIRTHS.

ULIO.—At Fort Omaha, August 25, to the wife of Captain James Ullo, 2d U. S. Infantry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—DAVIS.—At Nahant, Mass., Sept. 7, Mr. BROOKS ADAMS to Miss EVELYN DAVIS, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis, U. S. N.

HOY—BROOKS.—At St. Peters-by-the-Sea, Narragansett Pier, Sept. 5, MABEL, youngest daughter of Mrs. Francis Wyckoff Brooks, Brattleboro, Vt., to JAMES ERWIN HOY, Washington, D. C., son of Pay Inspector James Hoy, U. S. Navy.

KELLEY—KENDALL.—At Cleveland, O., September 3, Mr. HERMON ALFRED KELLEY to Miss FLORENCE ALICE KENDALL, daughter of Captain Frederic A. Kendall, U. S. A.

STROUT—TAYLOR.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 3, by the Rev. Henry Swift, Chaplain U. S. Army, Mr. EDWIN A. STROUT, of Seattle, W. T., to Miss CORA A. TAYLOR, only daughter of Lieut. Frank Taylor, 14th U. S. Infantry.

TOTTEN—VAN VOORHIS.—At Garrison-on-Hudson, Thursday, September 5, by the Rev. Walter Thompson, J. REYNOLDS TOTTEN, U. S. Army, to Mrs. ELMA PRESTON VAN VOORHIS. No cards.

DIED.

BRADY.—At Washington, D. C., September 5, Miss KATE M. BRADY, sister of Bvt. Lieut. Col. Geo. K. Brady, U. S. A.

REID.—At Erie, Pa., Sept. 2, LOUISA CHARLOTTE INGERSOLL, widow of the Hon. James Craig Reid and mother of Robert Ingersoll Reid, U. S. Navy, and Jessie Reid Borthwick.

SHARRER.—At Aurora, West Va., Sept. 8, Lieut. WASHINGTON O. SHARRER, U. S. Navy.

WELLS.—At Pottstown, Pa., August 31, ELIZABETH D. WELLS, mother of the late Chief Engineer EDWIN WELLS, U. S. Navy.

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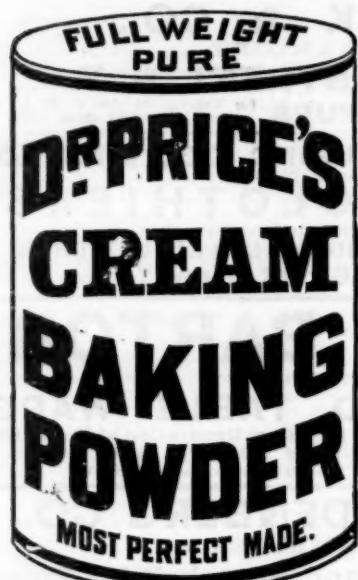
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